THE

# North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
*Secretary of Legation.*
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

Vol. XVII., No. 826. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 26th, 1866. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by me at this Port, will from this date be carried on by. Thomas Murdoch Drysdale, and John Melancthon Ringer, under the Style and Firm of Drysdale, Ringer & Co.

J. M. RINGER.
19au 715 Hankow, 12th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Hugh Francis Ramsay is this day admitted a partner in our Firm which now consists of Richard James Gilman, Charles Augustus Wild, Henry Beverley Lemann, William Lemann, Edmund Henry Layers, and Hugh Francis Ramsay.

GILMAN & Co.
8ju 712 China, 1st May, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Cesar Schnepel has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

W. REMÈ & Co.
2ju 709 Shanghai, 1st May, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves at this port under the style and firm of Scheibler, Matthaei & Co. as *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

ROBT. SCHEIBLER.
CARL MATTHAEI.

Hong name *Kwong-yuen* 廣 源

Office on the Premises of Messrs. Ed. Fierz & Co.
4au 710 Shanghai, May, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have opened a branch of our Yokohama house at this Port, under the management of Mr. James Marr, who is authorized to sign the Firm.

STEPHENSON & Co.

*Hong Name* 金 隆 *Kin Loong.*

Temporary office Thorne's Buildings, Ningpo Road.
5ju 711 Shanghai, April 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself in Kiukiang as *General Commission Agent.*

JOHN HARVEY
tf 707 Kiukiang, 9th April, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of Overbeck & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發 順

Office at Messrs. Mertens, Latham & Co.'s house.
31se 700 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of Alex. Downie & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas S. Odell in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. Ernest Deacon has this day been admitted a partner.

DEACON & Co.
30ju 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have taken the house in Hankow Road formerly occupied by Dr. Sibbald, and am doing business as a *Commission Agent & Broker.*

WILLIAM CHURCH.

*Wha-Loong* 華 隆
30ju 683 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Loon-Hekee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st, 1865.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### JOHN POOK.

*COMMISSION AGENT,*
4, Lime Street Square,
London, E.C.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Julien Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) 1-doz. cases, | Tls. 8.00 |
| Medoc, (do. do.) | „ 5.00 |
| Finest Cognac Brady, (do.) do.) | „ 10.00 |
| Sherry, (Ysasis,) | „ 8.00 |
| Cognac, (Gledstanes Coningham,) | „ 8.00 |
| „ „ „ | „ 6.00 |
| Port „ „ „ | „ 8.00 |
| „ „ „ „ | „ 7.00 |
| Sherry „ | „ 8.00 |
| Champagne, | „ 12.00 |
| Soda Water, (Schweppe's,) | Tls. 1.25 |
| Nassau Seltzer Water, | „ 2.00 |

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 1st August 1865.

## INSURANCES.

### THE NETHERLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ZUTPHEN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire on the usual terms.

BOURJAU HUBENER.
17ju 5975 Shanghai, 17th May, 1866.

### NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

*Established* 1821.

EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 75 MILLIONS PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of Losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.

*Agent at Shanghai,*
F. R. GAMWELL.
23ju-66 666 Shanghai, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.*
Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

### PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

### PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

### NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

### "HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghai.*
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

### THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1863.

### NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

## INSURANCES.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

*TRUSTEES:*
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
*Agents for Shanghai.*
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

### THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

### IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

### China Fire Insurance Company.

**Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000**
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.
George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. Iveson, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Actg. Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

### THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

### NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
*Hong name—Wha-kee.*
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

### AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*(Liability Limited.)*

*MARINE DEPARTMENT.*

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

*Losses* can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NOTICE.

### LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

## INSURANCES.

### PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

*LONDON.*
Established in 1782.

*Trustees & Directors.*
Decimus Burton, Esq
Travers Buxton, Esq
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Eqs.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq
John Timonthy Oxley, Esq,
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Heyman Toulmi Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

### UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

### ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

*President*:
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

*Board of Direction*:
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in China.*
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

### LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### TUPPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 a, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
23de-66 671 December, 23rd, 1865

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

### WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
Only Good Sauce
AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

### CUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
**Worcestershire Sauce.**

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

### MERWIN & BRAY FIRE-ARM CO.'S

**Belt and Pocket Size Cartridge Revolvers,**

THE *Belt* size weighs 22 oz., and carries a ball 42-100 calibre (larger than Colt's Navy), and can be used with either fixed or loose ammunition. The *Pocket* size weighs 11 oz., and carries a ball 30-100 calibre (same as Colt's 4 and 6 inch.)

These Pistols are loaded and discharged with only four motions—a degree of perfection never yet attained by any other arm. *A full round may be loaded and discharged in thirty seconds.* These arms have been adopted *exclusively* by the U. S. Revenue Service. Printed circulars (with illustrated cuts), naming prices, sent by mail when required.

Merwin & Bray are also sole proprietors of the Ballard Breech-Loading Rifle and Carbine. Their high character for Military and Sporting purposes is so well established that the public only wish to know where they may be *purchased.* These Rifles were used by Captains Crawford and Fisk on the Overland Expedition to the Pacific, under orders of the U. S. Government. The Government and the State of Kentucky have about Twenty Thousand (20,000) now in active field service, of which the highest testimonials are received.

Sold by Wholesale and Retail Dealers generally.

Address orders to

MERWIN & BRAY,
No. 262 Broadway, N.Y

P.S.—Important.—These Rifles can be used with either fixed or loose ammunitions.

7ju-66 668 Paris, 26th October, 1865.

### DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE
HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION,
SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFCTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for

**GOUT,**

Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of

**Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin**

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

**A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.**

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
*Chemists, London,*
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
*Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)*
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 15 21st, 1865.
tf 650

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

工部

*Kung Poo.*

MUNICPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 30.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Tariff of Wharfage Dues leviable at the port of Shanghai on all Imports and Exports under Resolution No. 6 posted at the meeting of Land Renters, held at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate on the 18th day of April, 1866, will take effect on and from the 1st June next.

Copies of the new scale of Wharfage Dues will be ready for issue in a few days, and obtainable at the *North-China Herald* Office.

By order of the Council,
ALEX. JOHNSTON,
*Secretary.*

Council Room,
Shanghai, 23rd May, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, copies of the Revised Tariff of Wharfage Dues, coming into operation on the 1st proximo, will shortly be for sale at the office of this paper.

Price for a single copy, Mexican cents 25.
For five copies Dollar 1. o 716

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND LUDDEKE has been admitted a partner in our firm which will in future be carried on under the style of Brondsted & Luddeke as *Commission Merchants and Public Tea Inspectors.*

R. BRONDSTED & Co.
26ju 717 Hankow, 15th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Barnet in our Firm ceased on the 31st March *last.*

GEO. BARNET & Co.
26jy 718 Shanghai, 26th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
26jy 719 Shanghai, 26th May, 1866.

## Miscellaneous Intelligence.

*NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.*

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England,... (*tel.*) Apr. | 26 | Hankow,......... May. | 20 |
| Hongkong,.......May | 21 | Nagasaki,......... „ | 19 |
| Tientsin,......... „ | 20 | Yokohama,...... „ | 16 |

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,...... Feb. 14 } Received via Marseilles,
Shanghai,....... „ 8 } Mar. 27th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending May 25th, 1866.

| May— | *Malwa.* *New.* Tls. | *Old.*—Tls. | *Patna.* *New.*—Tls. | *Old.*—Tls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19,— | 580 a 585 | | 475 | |
| 21,— | 590 a 595 | | 480 a 485 | |
| 22,— | 605 | | 485 | |
| 23,— | 610 | | 485 a 490 | |
| 24,— | 610 | | 490 | |
| 25,— | 605 a 610 | | 585 | |

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—May 26th, "Express," (Br. str.) Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Rona," (Br. str.), Morrison, from Hankow; "Shanse," (Am. str.), Harman, from Hankow; "Stella," (Br. bq.), Day, from Singapore; "Lauderdale," (Br. sh.), Hutchings, from London; "Dukesburry," (Br. sh.), Fowler, from Cardiff.

Departures.—May 26th, "Coulnakyle," (Br. str.), Alexander, for Hankow; "Alma," (Am. sch.), Eldridge, for Nagasaki; "Akindo," (Br. bq.), Scott, for Hakodadi; "Yuen-tze-fei," (Br. str.), Stokes, for Tientsin; "Yeddo," (Br. str.), Laity, for Tientsin; "Kiangse," (Am. str.), Law, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per H.M.S *Osprey,* from Nagasaki:—Marcus Flowers Esq. Per P. & O. Steamer *Cadiz,* from Japan:—Mrs. Green, Messrs. Cull, Petrocochino, Adrian, Middleton, Gamwell, Sterry, Edwards and Addyman. Per *City of Nantes,* from Foochow:—Revd. S. J. Wooding, wife and child, Mrs. Wignall and child, Major Crossman, R.E., Mr. Carter, Capt. Gibson, and 72 Chinese.

Departed.—Per Steam-ship *Singapore,* for Hongkong:—Captain Bluett, Messrs. E. C. Essex, J. L. Hunemann, Geller, G. I. Pirkis, J. Thorne, Addymann, Edwards, J. Cashman and J. Gourlay. Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Ganges,* from Hongkong:—Mrs. Tavares and children, Messrs. Tavares, Skeggs, C. Chiapella, S. Chiapella, E. P. Ansell, W. H. Mitchell, Dinshaw, and Engell. Per Suwo *Nada* from Hongkong:—General Kiennan and wife, Mr. Kreyen and wife, Captain Sands and sister, Messrs. Stone, Lothrop, Winn, Rogers, Telge, Leman, Pereira, and Dr. Winn of Yokohama; also 5 Parsees and 133 Chinese. Per *Kiangse,* from Ningpo:—H. B. M. Consul and the Commander of H. M. S. S. "Princess Royal."

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Thursday the 7th prox.

*The London Mail of the 26th April, due in Hongkong on the 6th June, and here on the 11th.—It arrived last year on the 11th June, per Fokkien.*

*The French Mail of April 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th May, and here on the 5th of June. It arrived last year on the 3rd of June per Str. Labourdonnais.*

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* Commenced at 7 p.m.

# The North-China Herald.

*IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.*

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

Nineteen years have elapsed since the first English church erected in Shanghai was opened for public worship, five years after the opening of the port to foreign commerce; and four years have passed since that edifice was condemned as unsafe and demolished. During the interval, the design of erecting a new church has been constantly entertained, and several different projects have been mooted, though the provision of the requisite funds has been a source of constant difficulty. It was at one time proposed to overcome this obstacle by selling the present site and obtaining permission to erect a new building on the plot of ground in front of H. B. M. Consulate, which it has been so long proposed to reclaim; but the idea did not meet with favour, and at a meeting of the trustees held at H. B. M. Consulate on the 11th June 1863, it was determined to retain the present site, and depute Mr. Howell to obtain the assent of H. B. M. Government to the preparation of plans by Mr. Gilbert Scott. This was satisfactorily arranged, and the plans were received in November 1864, Government promising to contribute £ 2000 towards the execution. But although the plans were everything that could be desired in respect to beauty of proportion and solidity of construction, they contemplated the accommodation of only four hundred and sixty people. This number of seats being evidently too small for a building which it was hoped to construct so substantially that it might be in existence years hence, when the settlement has largely increased, Mr. Kidner was requested to enlarge the plan, preserving, however, as nearly as possible the original design. In this he was successful, gaining three hundred additional sittings, while keeping with accuracy to the original proportions. The principal difficulty remaining was the provision of funds to carry out the design, and at a meeting of trustees held on the 4th February 1865, the inadvisability of undertaking an expenditure of Taels 90,000 while the sum actually in hand amounted only to Tls. 25,000, was strongly urged; and although the trustees were authorized to commence building as soon as they had collected Tls. 45,000, it was afterwards deemed desirable to adopt modifications tending to reduce the estimates. In the meantime too, the revised plans were submitted for the approval of Mr. Gilbert Scott, who fully endorsed the alterations. The temporary abandonment of a spire, the substitution of a wooden for a vaulted brick roof, and of brick for granite arches, enabled a reduction to be made in the estimates of Tls. 35,000; and everything having now been satisfactorily arranged, the revised plans were adopted by the subscribers at a meeting held on the 10th January last, and the trustees were empowered to at once commence building the church, of which the foundation stone was laid on Thursday. It is estimated that the present building will cost Tls. 55,000 and will contain seven hundred and fifty-six sittings, a number which is likely to be considerably in excess of present wants, and to meet the requirements of the community for many years. Four years have been lost in deciding between the different schemes and plans which have been brought forward; but considering the changes of trustees, the number of influences it was necessary to consult, and the time absorbed by each reference to England, it is hardly surprising that there should have been delay. It is satisfactory that the delay has at least not been altogether without advantage. It has tended to the erection of a substantial and handsome building at a moderate cost, on a favorable site; whereas earlier decisions might have committed us at different periods to a less satisfactory model, to a less appropriate site or to an excessive outlay, as different proposals on each head were brought forward. The foundation stone could not have been laid under happier auspices or with more appropriate ceremonial. Vast changes have taken place in every branch of life and industry since the time alluded to by H.B.M. Consul, when fraternities of operative masons, working under similar laws to those which guide the theoretic masons of the present day, erected the magnificent ecclesiastical edifices which have come down to us as relics of the middle ages; and freemasonry has formed no exception to the universal rule. The change which it has undergone, however, has been in abandoning the practical usages, while retaining the allegorical symbols of the craft. The principles which guide the order and the ceremonies which they practice, have been handed down unchanged. And while claiming the conduct of such ceremonials as that which has recently taken place as their hereditary privilege, they may boast that, without their aid, no ceremony so simple and the same time so suggestive and imposing, could be carried out. It only remains to express a hope that, on the foundation which has now been laid, may be raised a superstructure perfect in all its parts, and honorable to the builder, as it cannot fail to be to its promoters.

The importance of decision delivered by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court in re Fletcher & Co.'s bankruptcy, would necessitate some comment were it not that the arguments on both sides are so fully set forth in the judgment itself that there is no room left for discussion. Instead of presenting the mercantile world with a bare opinion, the Judge has summarised the evidence, analysed the arguments and clearly stated the ground upon which he has based his judgment. His design in so doing was doubtless to embrace all the arguments which in similar cases might be adduced, and supply the judges of similar cases in the future with a clear and comprehensive precedent. Justice to the aggrieved side also prompted this course, for as every successive step in the train of reasoning is carefully defined, the Bank of India, should they appear before the Judicial Commission of the Privy Council as appellants, have their case stated with the utmost perspicuity and impartiality in the very judgment against which they would appeal. While, however, for these reasons the judgment defies professional criticism and, still more so, discussion by laymen, the vast interests involved and the large amount of money in which the defendants of the action have been mulcted, render it incumbent upon us to give the greatest possible publicity to the result of the issue. And in this connection the one lesson to be learned by corporations and individuals in China is that, not only have the happy halcyon days of ten or fifteen years ago passed by, but that with the embarrassments to which the last few years have given rise, there has also sprung up a change in the manner of settling disputes and of administering mercantile law. It would be difficult to say what declaration a Consular Court would have returned to the application of the Trustees of the former firm of Fletcher and Co., had the petition been laid before it. We have little doubt, however, that the Bank of India would have gained the case, and that the intricate points of law involved would have been disregarded in view of the hardship to which a contrary decision would have subjected the Bank. It required in fact a distinct appreciation of the property rights of Mr. Campbell, first as a member of the old firm, secondly as a private individual, and thirdly as a member of the last firm, in order to arrive at a decision just to the surviving members of the first firm and to the legatees and debtors of Angus Fletcher and Angus Campbell. On the one hand was a claim advanced by the trustees of an Estate which the majority of the public at least believed to have been long ago satisfactorily wound up; on the other the defendants were a well known local corporation who had in all good faith advanced a large sum of money which it was now desired to keep them from recovering. *Primâ facie,* to an unprofessional mind, not only would the Bank of India's claim appear just, but a certain opprobrium would rest on those who, after obtaining the money, attempted to oppose payment. But it was reserved for the learned counsel engaged, to discriminate between the various firms bearing the same name of Fletcher & Co., and to show that, by recognising the claim made by the bank, injustice would be done, to those whose property had wrongfully been pledged as security for the advance. The wrong suffered by the Bank of India cannot be, and is not, denied; for while Mr. Drysdale acted with perfect good faith in pledging the property which we now learn he had no right to pledge, the manager of the bank cannot be blamed for anticipating no difficulty in realising property pledged to him under a power of attorney, the validity of which he had no reason to doubt. The transaction was one of the latest examples of that "rule of thumb" practice which for many years prevailed in Shanghai, and did sufficiently well for all practical purposes until difficulties and embarrassments fell in the way of the mercantile community. The model settlement has in one sense suffered loss by the inauguration of the new state of things; if it be true, as we are assured it is, that in several instances engagements once entered into with good faith on both sides have lately been repudiated on the ground of technical informality. But the gain has also been great, for lessons of caution have been taught which will bear fruit in increased exactitude in all business transactions. Step by step the internal economy of mercantile houses as well as the principles upon which business is conducted are approaching the home standard. It is time that such should be the case, for it is only necessary to glance back on the looseness which five years ago prevailed everywhere, and to recall to mind the results to which it led, in order to recognise the importance of the change. The legal value of securities offered for hypothecation will for the future attract more attention than hitherto, for the ill-fortune of the Bank of India has established a principle which the other banks will no doubt keep well in mind.

## Summary of the Week.

The attention of the settlement has been divided during the past week between an important decision delivered in the case of the Trustees of the firm of Fletcher & Co. *v.* the Bank of India, which was published on Tuesday last; a trial in which Mr. C. H. Dallas appeared as plaintiff, and M. J. P. Tate as defendant—claim for $ 5,000 for an alleged assault; the laying of the foundation stone of the new English church; an amateur performance by the S. M. R. dramatic company, a destructive fire which occurred on the 23rd instant, by which Dr. Vernon's Dispensary and Messrs. Smith & Co.'s wine stores were burned down, and a cricket match between the English and Scotch members of the Club, which resulted in an easy victory for the Scotch. Such were the events of the week; and of the more important of these full particulars will be found in other columns

Thursday, the anniversary of the Queen's birth-day, was celebrated by a review of the volunteers, blue-jackets and marines, who were brigaded under the command of Captain Boys, R.N. Admiral King expressed himself well satisfied with the discipline of the Rangers and Volunteer infantry, and complimented the officers and men upon their efficiency. A *feu-de-joie* was then fired in honour of the Queen, and the troops marched back to Shanghai.

From the North, the River and Japan we have no advices of importance. Letters from Newchwang inform us of a successful raid made by the Northern banditti, who had gained possession of the city but retreated before a large force of approaching Imperialists, were routed by them with severe loss, and pursued accross the border of Mongolia. The foreign residents have been reassured against further attack by the presence of the U. S. A. corvette *Watchussets.*

The English Mail of the 10th April, with telegrams to the 26th, arrived on the 25th instant. The news is unimportant except in regard to continued rumours of war between Austria and Prussia.

### *LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW TRINITY CHURCH.*

A more favorable afternoon than that of Thursday last for any out-of-door ceremony could not have occurred. The sun shone brightly and cheerfully, and a cool breeze pleasantly tempered the heat of the atmosphere. A larger number of ladies than we ever remember to have seen assembled before in Shanghai, were induced to witness the ceremony from the stand which had been erected for their accommodation in the church compound; and a number of spectators of the other sex, with crowds of Chinese, lined the streets through which the masonic procession passed, and filled the church compound. The brethren assembled in force under the banners of their respective lodges, opposite the masonic hall, at 3.30 p.m., and the Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened in the lodge room and its members formed in proper order, the whole procession marched to H. B. M. Consulate, where it was joined by H. B. M. Consul, the Consul General for France, the Consul General for America and other members of the *Consular body.* A body of seamen and marines who had been drawn up in the consulate compound also fell in, and the whole procession thus enlarged, returned to the church in the following order.

Assistant Marshall.—Br. Daucker.
Shanghai Volunteers
under Sir E. Hornby
and seamen and marines
under Captain Boys R. N.

Band of Music.

Visiting Brethren, not Members of any Lodge present (two and two).

Office Bearers and Members of the Lodges present, viz:—

The Ancient Landmark Lodge, Mass. U.S.A. in charge of Br. B. R. Lewis.
The Tuscan Lodge, No. 1027, E.C. in charge of Br. E. C. Winchurst.
The Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 428, S.C. in charge of Br. J. G. S. Coghill, Dep.
The Northern Lodge of China, No. 570, E.C. in charge of Br. J. Johnston.
The Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 501, E.C. in charge of Br. A. Overweg.

In the following Order:—

Tyler.
Banner.
Brethren two and two, Juniors First. Stewar
Inner Guard.
Junior Deacon, with Wand. Senior Deacon, with Wa
Secretary. Treasurer.
Junior Warden. Senior Warden.
Past Masters.
Steward, with Wand. Steward with Wand
* Steward. Worshipful Master.
Builder, with the Plans.—Br. S. C. Farnha
† Steward, Br. E. W. Rice. { Cornucopia with Corn, borne by Br. J. P. Martin. } Steward, † Br. T. W. Ex feldt.
Ewer, with Wine.—By Br. T. S. Bombadan W.M., Cosmopolitan.
Prov. Grand Pursuivant.—Br. R.A. Hor
Ewer, with Oil.—By Br. P. H. Underwo P.M., 570.
Acting Prov. Grand Organist.—Br. C. F. Jackson.
Assistant Director of Ceremonies.—Br. W. C. Blanchard.
Acting Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works, with Inscription Roll.—Br. W. Kidner.
Steward—Br. H. W. Hardy. { Acting P. G. Secretary, with Book of Constitutions.—Br. J. M. Hockley. Acting P.G. Treasurer, with Phial of Coins, &c.—Br. R. J. Fearon. } Steward—Br. W. Pears
Acting P.G. Registrar.—Br. C. E. Endicott.
Rough Ashlar.—borne by Br. E. Whittal
Visitors. { Br. F. B. Forbes, 32nd, New York, U.S.A. W. Br. A. M. Moore, P. P. S. G. W. Bombay. R. W. Br. H. D. Cartwrig P. P. G. M., Western India. }
The Column of the Junior P.G. Warden, borne by Br. J. A. Maitland.
The Acting Junior P.G. Warden, with the Plumb Rule.—Br. R. A. Jamieson, W.M. No. 57
Perfect Ashlar—borne by Br. A. J. Johnst
The Column of the Senior P.G. Warden, borne by Br. W. Tarrant.
The Acting Senior P.G. Warden, with the level.—Br. W. Jackson, W.M. No. 501.
Acting Junior P.G. Deacon.—Br. Vernon Seaman, S.W., 501.
Br. H. J. Canham, with the Compasses.
Br. M. L. Smith, with the Square.
THE VOLUME OF THE SACRED LAW.
Steward—Br. W. E. Stephenson. { On a Cushion, borne by Br. F. G. Walsh. } Steward—Br. D. Patrick
The Acting Prov. Grand Chaplain.—Br. the Rev. M. Kauffman.
The Acting D.P.G.M. with Square.—Br. A. R. Tilby, P.M., No. 1027.
The Mallet, borne by Br. I. R. Eames, D.D.G.M. Mass. Constitution, U.S.A.

*Volunteers.*
Acting P. Grand Sword Bearer.—Br. J. McMillan.
The Acting Provincial Grand Master.—W. Br. C. E. Parker, P.M. 501. Dep. P.G.M.
Acting Prov. Grand Senior Deacon.—Br. R. S. Gundry, W.M. No. 1027.
Acting P.G. Steward—Br. J. Jaques.
Acting P.G. Steward—Br. B. W. Fellows
Acting Prov. Grand Tyler.—Br. Jeffries.

*Volunteers.*
The Consular Body.
Officers of Army and Navy.
The Trustees of New Church.
The Municipal Council.
Commissioner of Customs.
Cordon of Six Policemen.

The brethren then entered the church, wh evening service was read and an approp sermon preached by the Revd. C. H. Butche after which they proceeded to the spot wh the foundation stone was suspended.

The masonic anthem was played by the Ba after which the P. G. M. delivered this intr duction:—

Men, Women and Children assembled he to-day to behold this ceremony, know all of ye that we be lawful Masons, true to the la our country and established of old with pe and honor, to do good to our Brethren, to bu buildings and to fear God who is the Gr Architect of all things. To-day we are m together, in the presence of you all, to lay th foundation stone of a building to be dedica to the service and worship of the Almig Creator. Let us therefore praise and mag His holy name, who has been pleased to perm us to join in this undertaking, by singing a anthem to His honor.—The Brethren will as in singing the 1st anthem:—

ANTHEM I.

Lord! Thou hast been our dwelling place,
Through years of old, and ages past;
And still Thy laws we seek to trace,
On Thee our trust we humbly cast.
Father of Light! Builder Divine!
Behold our work, and make it Thine!

A prayer was then offered by the Provin Grand Chaplain, Bro. C. H. Butcher M. A.

H. B. M.'s Consul then presented a han some silver trowel to the P. G. M., reque him to make use of it in laying the st The P. G. M. thanked the Consul in a fe words for the present, saying that he hoped use which would be made of the trowel du the day, would be such as to meet with his a probation.

The P. G. M. then called upon the P. Ass. Sec. to read the inscription to be pla upon the stone, which was as follows:—

The Foundation Stone
of
TRINITY CHURCH, SHANGHAI
Laid with Masonic ceremony
Under the direction and superintendence
The D. P. G. M. of Freemasonry for China
On the 24th May 1866,
Being the birthday of
Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen V
*H. B. M.'s Consul*—Chas. A. Winche
C. E. Parker, Esq., D. P. G. M.
*Trustees.*—Wm. G. Cuthbertson, Esq. a
Wm. Keswick, Esq.
*Treasurer.*—Hy. Dickinson, Esq.
*Architects.*—G. G. Scott, Esq., R. A. and W
Kidner, Esq.
*Builders.* Messrs. S. C. Farnham and Co.
*Consular Chaplain.* Revd. C.H. Butcher M.

The list of articles to be deposited in stone was then read:—

### List of Articles Deposited in the Stone.

New Coins from the Hong-Kong Mint.
Copy of Inscription on Stone.
Bye Laws of Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 501,
" Northern Lodge of China No. 507,
" Tuscan Lodge No. 1,027,
" Ancient Landmark Mass. Com. U. S. A.
" Cosmopolitan Lodge, S. C. No. 428,
Copy of North China Herald of 19th May 1866.
" North China Daily News of 24th May 1866.
" Shanghai Recorder of 24th May 1866.
" Friend of China of 22nd May 1866.
" Hong List for January 1866.
List of Provincial Grand Officers of the day.

And these, with copy of the inscription, were deposited in the cavity by the P. G. Ass. Sec. and P. G. Treasurer, after which the P. G. Supt. of works was called upon to provide cement and workmen for the purpose of placing the stone. The P. G. M. smoothed the cement with the trowel, after which the stone was lowered with three stops, the Band playing solemn music.

The following dialogue then took place between the Acting P. G. M. and his officers.

P. G. M. Bro. Grand Junior Warden. The plumb being the proper jewel of your office, I will thank you to apply it to the several edges of the stone and report to me whether or no they are correct.

G. J. W. Right Worshipful Sir, I have tested the stone with the plumb and find it truly and properly laid.

P. G. M. Bro. Grand Senior Warden. The level being the proper jewel of your office, I will thank you to apply it to the top of the stone and report to me whether or no it is correct.

G. S. W. Right Worshipful Sir, I have tested the stone with the level and find it truly and properly laid.

P. G. M. Bro. Deputy. The square being the proper jewel of your office, I will thank you to apply it to those parts of the stone which should be square and report to me whether or no they are correct.

D. P. G. M. Right Worshipful Sir, I have tested the stone with the square and find it truly and properly laid.

The P. G. M. then said, "Brethren, fully assured of your skill in the Royal Art, it only remains for me to finish the work." He then struck the stone three times with the mallet, saying: I declare that the squaring of this stone is correct, and that the Craftsmen have done their duty. May this undertaking, thus commenced in order, be conducted speedily and successfully to its conclusion, and may the stone laid this day prove the foundation of an Edifice whence shall emanate words of life and light to us and to those that come after us.

The P. G. D. of C. then called for three cheers, which were given with a hearty, good will, the Band playing a lively air.

The P. G. M. then called upon the P. G. Supt. of Works for the plans, and after ascertaining from Mr. Consul Winchester that these had met with his approval; returned them to the P. G. Supt. of Works enjoining upon him the utmost care and diligence in the prosecution of the work.

The corn wine and oil were then handed to the Dep. P. G. M., P. G. S. W., and P. G. J. W. respectively, who in turn handed them to the P. G. M. who proceeded as follows, pouring each as mentioned.

"Corn the symbol of Plenty, Wine the symbol of Joy, and Oil the symbol of peace, I now pour on this stone, with the prayer that these symbols may each be realized in the prosecution of the work, and peace, plenty and good will reign here and amongst us for ever."

The P. G. M. then annointed the stone copiously with oil saying,

"Furthermore, in like manner as Jacob anointed the pillar of stones sleeping upon which he had dreamed that he saw the gates of Heaven, calling the place Bethel or the House of God, so do I now anoint this stone with pure oil, praying that in the building which may arise from it may be found good and true men and men that fear God."

The 2nd Anthem was then sung as follows to the tune of Devizes:—

ANTHEM II.

Great Architect of earth and heaven!
By time nor space confined!
Enlarge our love to comprehend
Our Brethren, all mankind!

With Faith our guide, and humble Hope,
Warm Charity and Love,
May all at last be raised to share
Thy perfect Light above!

After which the P. G. M. spoke as follows:—

Mr. Consul Winchester and Gentlemen Trustees; It is customary, and indeed almost necessary, on occasions like the present, to offer a few explanatory remarks upon the forms and ceremonies made use of by us, and witnessed by many perhaps for the first time; and to enlarge upon the uses and benefits of our Institution, throwing aside for the moment the reserve and silence with which we are wont to veil the subject. My time is too short to enter upon a disquisition upon the order generally, or I might endeavour to show you how far and how essentially it differs, in its moral organization and benevolent character, from all other human societies, both from the simplicity of its principles and their natural and complete adaptation to the desired end. I will content myself with observing that our Institution is founded upon the sacred law, giving us a guide for our fast, and setting before us the hope of eternal life; equally distinct from bigotry and fanaticism, teaching us to act justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly in our allotted path, and willing to draw all people, of whatever clime or color within its charmed circle, standing, not as a rival, but as a handmaid and support of true religion. Our symbols are our poetry, and from the sublimity of their nature and the aptitude of their application, possess the quality as we conceive of exalting the character of our order to the highest point of beauty and usefulness. Of the symbols brought prominently before you to-day, the principal ones, besides the corn, wine, and oil, which were explained in their application, are the square, level, and plumb rule; and while perhaps many saw in these but the common implements of the architect, *we recognize* them as emblems of great moral principles and duties. The square, as a symbol of morality, pointing out the volume of the sacred law as the true guide to life and conduct, and inculcating faith in God, hope in eternal life, and charity towards all mankind; the Level as a symbol of Equality, teaching that all men are equal before Him who causeth the sun to shine as *well* on the humble cottage as on the abode of wealth and luxury, virtue being the only true dividing line; and the Plumb Rule as an emblem of Rectitude, reminding us to act justly and equitably in all our dealings. In like manner the other symbols before you have each their meaning, the whole forming a chain of poetry and morality which is a charm of our Institution. I will not detain you further, but having now fairly tested this foundation stone, and poured upon it the symbols of peace, plenty, and goodwill, I have the honor to inform you that it has been faithfully laid according to our antient and established rites; and while thanking you in the name of the brethren for the honor conferred upon the Fraternity in selecting them for the performance of this duty, permit me also to express the hope that the proceedings commenced so auspiciously may continue successfully, and your new church soon become an ornament and a blessing to the settlement.

H. B. M. Consul read the following address in reply:—

The Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master having reported the Masonic Ceremony to be duly finished, it becomes my duty to announce to you that the foundation stone of Trinity Church is now laid. On no more auspicious day could so important an act have been performed than on this the anniversary of the birth of our most Gracious Queen. It is indeed fitting that the present members of the English Community, the legitimate successors of former generations who lived here under the shadow of the British protection, should take occasion to combine the remembrance of this interesting ceremony with a *fête*, the return of which is welcomed by Englishmen all over the globe with feelings of delight.

And first, gentlemen, let me return my thanks to the Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master and the other brethren, for the care and labour which they have bestowed in arranging the details of the proceedings. It is a fact which must be known to the students of Masonic history, that many of the Great Christian temples reared in the Middle Ages in France, the Low Countries, and England, were not the production of single Architects, but the work of companies of Masons bound together by ties more or less similar to those which *are recognised* by the theoretic Masons of the present day, and that they have left engraved on solid blocks of Masonry, interspersed throughout these vast Gothic edifices, the symbols of the time-honoured craft. There appeared therefore to the Trustees a peculiar fitness, in this distant land, in their calling for the assistance of the Masonic Brethren on this solemn and interesting occasion.

Next, I desire to offer our thanks to my worthy colleagues the Consul General for France and the United States, and the rest of the Consular body, for having favoured us with their attendance. Neither on this occasion should I omit to refer to the concern manifested by the Taotai of whose presence a sudden summons to Soochow has deprived us, nor to recognise the hearty good will with which the native Magistrates have responded to our invitation. Our obligations ought to be expressed to the Senior Naval Officer and men of H. M. squadron, and to the Commandants, Officers and Volunteers foot and mounted, whose escort has dignified our procession. To our other guests, and especially to the Ladies who have graced the ceremony by their presence, we specially desire to tender our most sincere thanks.

You are aware that the spacious area on which we now stand was presented to the community almost as a gift by Mr. Thomas Chay Beale, an influential merchant, who died here several years ago.

The first Church built on it was the design of Mr. George Strachan, Architect, and was completed in the year 1847. The first Clergyman appointed to its cure was Mr. John Lowder, who arrived in the beginning of 1848 and was unfortunately drowned, September 24th, 1849. His successor, the Revd. John Hobson was appointed in 1850. In July of that year the roof of the Church fell in one Sunday morning a short time prior to the hour of service. The restoration of the Church occupied about a year, and service was resumed in the building in August, 1851.

In 1862, this (which may be called the second Church) was taken down,—the tower and roof being declared unsafe. In the same year, the community had the misfortune to lose its Chaplain, the late worthy and Revd. John Hobson.

The temporary Church in which we now worship was opened for service at Christmas 1862,—and the present respected incumbent was placed amongst us, May 9th, 1864. Neither ought we, in recalling the benefactions made to this society to pass over the presentation of the organ by Mr. John Skinner, long time a resident merchant in Shanghai. The edifice of which we have this day laid the foundation stone may therefore be considered as the fourth place of worship erected in connection with the Church of England, and the Establishment provided for by the 6th George IV, Cap. 87. It is not necessary that *I should enlarge on the* beauty of the plan, modified as it has necessarily been by the want of funds to complete it in the costly materials contemplated *when the wishes of the community* were made known to the great ecclesiastical Architect by whom it were designed. Let us hope that the building will be brought to completion *in a manner* calculated to reflect credit on the names already connected with it,—that it will not only be a handsome, but a durable edifice,—that not only this single stone but all its foundations may be laid firm and sure,—and that the noble fane may be completed so as to remain standing for many generations

My friends, it is very true that the society which we represent, regulates its proceedings by the regulations instituted by the Secretary of State, but it should also be known that its connexion with Her Majesty's Government has, except in reference to special works like the present, been for several years purely honorary. This great community has long outgrown the want of government assistance, and the building we trust to see erected will owe its existence almost entirely to the munificence and religious feelings of the mercantile community of this great port. It reflects, I think, the highest credit on it, that, notwithstanding the enormous losses sustained both in general trading and local enterprise during late years, no lack of funds to complete this edifice has been experienced.

*I propose to bring this short address to a* conclusion by expressing the heartfelt wish, in which I am sure you will all join, that Trinity Church may be speedily completed and long continue to receive the crowds of Englishmen who, in this far land, may seek its courts to worship after the manner of their fathers.

The proceedings terminated by the singing of the following two verses of the 100th Psalm:—

ANTHEM III.

All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;
Him serve with mirth, His praise forth tell,
Come ye before Him and rejoice.

For Why? the Lord our God is good,
His mercy is for ever sure;
His truth at all times firmly stood,
*And shall from age to age endure.*

After which the procession was reformed in inverted order and returned to the Masonic Hall where the P. G. Lodge was closed, &c., &c.

We understand the Trowel is to bear the following inscription,

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Presented to
C. E. Parker, Esq., D. P. G. M. of Freemasonry
*for China, E. C.*
On the occasion of the laying of
The foundation Stone of Trinity Church, Shanghai,
*on the 24th May 1866 being the*
*Anniversary of the birth of*
Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria,
by
C. A. Winchester, Esq., H. B. M. Consul
for Shanghai, Chairman, and the Trustees and Treasurer of the British Church Establishment there.

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## H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

*May 22nd, 1866.*

### Before Sir E. Hornby.

### C. H. Dallas v. J. Priestly Tate.

The following gentlemen were sworn as a jury:—

R. E. Love, J. Love, R. W. Little, C. H. Drew, and A. Singleton.

Mr. Myburgh explained that the plaintiff claimed $5,000 damages from the defendant on the ground that the latter, on the 10th instant, assaulted and beat him; and that the *defendant* denied the charge.

Mr. Pollard said the question which the jury had to decide was simply one of fact; namely whether the defendant did anything at or about the time stated which amounted to an assault or an assault and battery. If they came to the conclusion that he had done nothing, they would enter a verdict in his favour and their duty would be at an end; but if they found that he had done certain acts amounting to an assault and battery, they had a power with which the law through its tribunals rarely interfered, namely of assessing the amount of damages to be paid. In order that they might come to a correct conclusion, he would lay before them all the facts of the case and explain the application of the law. The facts were that, on the 10th May, Mr. Dallas, accompanied by a gentleman named Marr, went to the office of Messrs. Blain Tate & Co. on a matter of business connected with the adjustment of certain accounts in which they were mutually concerned. He believed the situation of the premises was such that to enter the office a person had to go up some side steps, and pass through an outer office into a room where one partner sat, and further again into Mr. *Tate's room. Mr. Dallas and his friend* passed through the two rooms alluded to, into the room of the defendant who, when first seen, was standing alongside his desk. *Immediately on perceiving Mr. Dallas he* exclaimed "Who sent for you? Clear out of this"! Mr. Dallas naturally hesitated for an instant, and then, seeing that Mr. Tate looked very angry and excited, turned away intending to go home and write for an explanation of his behaviour. As he turned to do so, Tate again cried, "You get out; you know what I mean." Dallas replied, "I think I do know what you mean, and I should like to speak to you on the subject." Tate, however, refused to have "anything to say to him;" and Dallas, wishing to avoid a scene with an angry and excited man, especially in his own office, again turned to go away. His back was turned; he had got through the outer door, or was on its threshold, when defendant called him "a d——d blackguard;" and on Dallas turning and saying "that is strong language, Mr. Tate," the latter added, "You are an infernal scoundrel, and I should like to knock your head off." Dallas on this went away like a sensible man, leaving Tate, so far as he knew, where he had last seen him; but after he had got two steps down in descending from the office door, not knowing Tate was near, the latter came behind him, and taking a mean advantage—*he (Mr. P.) used the word advisedly both* in regard to their relative positions and their respective physiques—standing above him, deliberately, and without a word of provocation from Dallas, kicked him; not a figurative kick, but an actual, positive kick which Mr. Dallas sensibly felt for some time. Mr. Dallas, naturally startled both by the kick and by the immediate neighbourhood of Tate which he did not suspect, went home, and subsequently addressed a communication to the latter which elicited no response. In consequence of there having been no reply, Mr. Dallas was present in Court to-day.

Not very long ago, in days which they (the jury) would agree with him in thinking a relic of barbarism, when men wore weapons with which to defend themselves from wrong, in a case of this sort the aggrieved party would have been able, consistently with the usages of society, to redress his wrong by a resort to a custom then prevalent but which had now died out—the duel. The duel was, at one period of history, looked on as the proper mode of redressing insult, and he would ask why the world no longer required a man to go through the ordeal of battle; why now, so far from *requiring that he should do so, it thought* him a fool if he did? It was found that although the fear of death might deter the coward or the bully from outraging the usages of society, it did not deter the unprincipled man who might be constitutionally brave and reckless; and the conviction grew that a man who outraged those usages without which the world could not go on in a social sense, ought to be treated as having outraged society at large. That conviction produced the substitution of the much higher check which now existed—public opinion. Although public opinion was an unwritten code, its bearings were present to every one's mind; it gave to the man who wished to stand well in the opinion of his fellow men the opportunity of doing so by complying strictly with the usages of society. When the duel was abolished, it was never intended that encounters with fisticuffs should take its place; it was never imagined that because men were no longer to use the weapons of gentlemen, they would descend to use weapons which gentlemen never used—the weapons of the cad and the navvie. But by common consent, that check was substituted which men were *bound to feel if they valued the esteem of* their associates. Public opinion accorded that esteem to a man occupying the position of a gentleman and who complied with the requirements of gentlemen's society; and it was found that men occupying that position were loathe to bring into force the feeling of dislike which a breach of those rules evoked. This at least was the case with men who held not only the position but the feelings of gentlemen, but there was another class which found the usages of the former irksome to them, and on their account the law had provided a punishment for those who violated social usage. Now what were the remedies which the law gives against a man who commits a breach of the public peace? There were two. If he were a person of low condition and poor, the ordinary practice was to summon him for assault before a magistrate. But in these cases the culprit was not committed for trial; he was dealt with summarily, and the general extent of his punishment was a fine of £5. If he could not pay it, a short term of imprisonment was substituted This system served very well to redress wrongs of this nature so far as regarded persons of the lower class, to whom the *payment of £5 was impossible*; and who if they wished to avoid imprisonment, had to borrow money or to pay in person; and the law further held them up to opprobrium by binding them over to keep the peace as dangerous persons. But these provisions fell very far short of the requirements of a case in which it was no punishment to the offender to be called on to pay £5. And here he might remark that damages were not so much given in compensation to the injured person, as in punishment to the offender, and to afford a salutary check on reckless conduct. They only applied to persons on whom the ordinary check of public opinion fails to operate, persons whom it becomes necessary to teach that the law would always punish them in this way if they persisted in breaking social usages. As he had said before, he was not supposed to know why Tate had committed the assault. A great deal had been said about it in conversation; but they (the jury) must dismiss anything they had so heard as having weight on the question at issue. (Mr. Rennie said what had occurred furnished ample excuse.) *His learned* friend said there was ample justification. If so, he was only sorry that this justification had not been pleaded. All that had been pleaded was *denial of the assault*. He (Mr. P.) could not of course know what justification Mr. Tate had; if he had any it was a pity it was not mentioned in the plea. He could not *imagine* that, having put in this plea, Mr. Tate merely appeared in Court to deny the accusation, he must have something to put forward in extenuation of damages. The law was that any circumstance which could extenuate the action of sudden anger might be brought forward in extenuation of, although it could not do away with, damages. These circumstances must, however, be such as not to amount to justification. If justification were insisted on, it must be pleaded. He would here merely state the general law, which was simply this. If a man does anything in a menacing manner which can be construed by a not unreasonably timid man as a threat, it is an assault; if he touches another, or sets anything in motion which touches him, it is a battery. (Laughter.) It might be very laughable, but he failed to see it. (A short discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Rennie said he wished to get through the case as quickly as possible.) He (Mr. P.) had no doubt his learned friend wished to get through the case as quickly as possible, but the quickest way to have got through it would have been not to have put the Court and the jury and the public to the inconvenience *of attending. The law on this point being* indisputable, he would only delay them a short time while alluding to the question of damages for injury in regard to feelings, where the jury had it in their power to give large, or, as they were called by some legal authorities, vindictive damages. In a case where a man sued another for damage to his possessions, to his house or to his horse, the amount of damage sustained was always appreciable in the usual acceptation of the word, as meaning loss; but in an action of tort where there had been a wrong done—where there had been interference with the rights of the person—the jury had a right to assess commensurate damages. In considering what the amount should be, they would have to take certain circumstances into consideration, such as the relative position of the plaintiff and defendant, the circumstances in which the assault took place, and the insults offered. Could they (the jury) say by their verdict that the only redress that could be claimed was the risk which the offender ran of personal chastisement on the spot; or would they not rather say by their verdict that there were other better ways, that he would do better, of his own motion to a*tone for the wrong? Natural instinct and* good feeling ought to impel him, if he felt there had not been not sufficient provocation, to say he had gone too far, and that he begged pardon. Had Mr. Tate done this? No. Then what redress could Mr. Dallas gain except by it in seeking the way he had done? (Cited Maine P. 13.) Without *some* such restriction persons of property would be able to follow the example of the young Roman noble there alluded to, who ran up and down the forum striking people on the cheek, followed by a slave who offered them the statutary shilling. But that was not the way in which damages were now assessed, people were now punished for wrong done. And he might here remark that he did not ask damages as a salve for Mr. Dallas. Mr. Dallas did not seek to make money out of Mr. Tate's pocket, but to show him and such people as he, that they could not do these things with impunity, and that if they did do them they would be brought to the bar of public opinion. It might be in the minds of the jury, it might be in the minds of many, that the proper way would have been to have turned round and felled the assailant *to the ground if he had been able*, or if not, to have tried it on, when such an outrage was committed. But Mr. Dallas had shown that he was possessed of the *far higher quality of moral courage* which enabled him to brave the sneers of the world, and to bring his assailant in to that Court and hold him up to public opprobrium. (Laughter). The matter became less laughable if the different *physique* of the two parties were looked at. If they looked at the circumstances of a big man ordering a small man out of his office, and of the small man going away, and the big man coming up behind and kicking the small man, unawares—(Laughter.)—The case might be laughable, but he must confess he was unable to see its humourous side. He had not the least doubt that in some circumstances it was amusing for a man to be kicked without any offence having been given. In this case no offence was given on the spot, and Dallas had not seen Tate for several weeks before. It would have been much more laughable if Tate, when Dallas entered the office, had gone up to him and struck him a blow on the face. That would have been a manly action. It would not have altered the legal question, but *it would have altered the* light in which it the case appeared. But when they (the jury) found all that had been done was to request a man to leave the *office and then to follow him up and* kick him from above, he (Mr. P.) must confess he failed to see the humourous side from the Tate point of view. There was a good maxim—"Let those laugh who win." Mr. Tate at least could not win, for whatever damages might be awarded, public opinion would regard him as a man who had violated the rules of society. But Mr. Dallas urged on them that they ought to deter men in Mr. Tate's position from the commission of such offences. If he had merely summoned him for an assault, the result would no doubt have been as in the English police Courts, where offenders were described as paying their £5 and leaving the Court accompanied by their friends What redress had he except at their (the jury's) hands? He (Mr. P.) had already remarked that, a short time ago, he would have had to call out his assailant; and unless he were able to ask them to punish him by exemplary damages, that necessity would still prevail. The practice of giving exemplary damages went to prevent the system of duelling. He was not going to haggle on behalf of his client, he merely put before them the law and the facts. Nothing had happened that could be pleaded as justification, *though there was aggravation in the fact of* the difference of *physique*, and absence of provocation. They (the jury) would give such damages as they considered would deter *gentlemen in* Mr. Tate's position from outraging public opinion.

James Marr, sworn, stated:—I represent the firm of Stephenson and Co. in Shanghai. I know the plaintiff. He is employed by Stephenson and Co. On the 10th instant I went to Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.'s office, accompanied by Mr. Dallas. I went on business at Mr. Tate's wish. I was a little in front of Mr. Dallas when we entered. We had to pass through the general office and Mr. Lucas' office before we got to Mr. Tate's office. Mr. Tate was standing up at the moment I saw him. He rose from his seat. He addressed Mr. Dallas, and said, "I didn't send for you, did I?" Mr. Dallas said, "I have accompanied Mr. Marr on business." Mr. Tate said, "Well clear out; you know what I mean." Mr. Dallas answered, that he fancied he knew what Mr. Tate meant, and wished to speak to him about it. Mr. Tate again told him to be off. I'm not just fully certain whether he used the word "scoundrel" then. Mr. Dallas turned to go away, and had got as far as the door leading from Mr. Lucas' office into the general office, when Mr. Tate said "Oh you infernal scoundrel." Mr. Dallas said "That's rather strong language," and Mr. Tate said "Get out, you damned blackguard, or I'll break your head." Mr. Tate shortly after followed Mr. Dallas at the time Dallas was walking out of the general office. I did not see Mr. Dallas or Mr. Tate any further. I saw no provocation on Mr. Dallas' part. Mr. Tate was very much excited.

To Mr. Rennie—The message from Mr. Tate did not come to Mr. Dallas. I sent word back that I would come, but said nothing about Mr. Dallas. Throughout the whole time in the office Mr. Dallas never said "Come, come, old fellow, none of that," or anything of the kind.

C. H. Dallas sworn, said:—I am the plaintiff in this case. On the 10th May I accompanied the last witness to Mr. Tate's office. I followed Mr. Marr through the general office into the closed verandah. Mr. Tate advanced to me, taking no notice of Mr. Marr, and said to me "I didn't send for you, did I?" I said "No, I came round with Mr. Marr to speak about these accounts." He said "Be off, leave the office." I paused a moment, and he added "you know what I mean" I said "I can guess what you mean, but I would like to say a word to you on that subject." He replied "I don't want to hear anything, clear out." I then left the office. As I was stepping into the general office, I heard Mr. Tate say "you damned blackguard." I turned round and said "Tate, that's rather too strong language." He got into a violent passion, and shouted incoherently something about an infernal scoundrel, and knocking my head off. I walked into the outer office, and heard him follow me up to the table. I continued to walk on, but didn't hear Mr. Tate walk farther. I had gone down two steps, having left the office, when I felt a violent kick. I didn't know Mr. Tate was near, and I got no warning. It was a very violent kick. I made a communication to Mr. Tate in the afternoon of the same day. I received no reply of any kind. I am sure there was nothing provocative in my language while in Mr. Tate's office.

To Mr. Rennie.—The communication I made was in writing. I had been breakfasting out, and on my return Mr. Marr said a clerk had been at the office from Blain, Tate & Co. to enquire about some accounts. I went purely on a matter of business. I could form a good guess as to what Mr. Tate meant. I had no reason to believe that Mr. Tate was irritated. I knew that there was a story current coupling his name with mine. When I saw him in a state of irritation I guessed what he meant. I did not imagine at the time that the matter required explanation. I knew of nothing else that could account for his irritation. The words I used I have already repeated. I never spoke jocularly in the way you have mentioned. I walked out as straight as the furniture of the office would permit me. It was under the verandah that I was kicked. I am inclined to think that I did not pass through a door after I received the kick. The kick was a very severe one. I felt it for about two hours. It accelerated my descent. When the kick was completed, I alighted on my feet. I had not to call in a doctor.

To Mr. Pollard.—I knew that there was a story current about Mr. Tate and myself. From the same source that I heard of it, I also heard that Mr. Tate was not irritated.

Mr. Rennie having intimated that he had no witnesses to call,

Mr. Pollard said that in order to give the plaintiff's counsel the right of having the last word, it was now his duty to sum up his evidence. An assault and battery had been fully proved, and it was only necessary to treat of the question of damages. In the evidence there was nothing which his learned friend with all his ingenuity could twist into anything like a sufficient provocation. That Mr. Dallas gave Mr. Tate no ground for his conduct was positively sworn to by Mr. Marr, and that gentleman's testimony was entitled to the fullest belief. If it were not, Mr. Tate would certainly have been put in the box, and consequently the jury were bound to accept the facts as stated by the plaintiff's witnesses. These facts were that no provocation was given, Mr. Dallas having simply gone into Mr. Tate's office on a matter of business, and being ordered out in terms of gross insult. Dallas appeared to have answered quietly that he knew what Mr. Tate meant, and wished to explain it. But instead of being pacified, Mr. Tate, like the proverbial bull who is maddened at the sight of a red rag, no matter how nice or useful a rag it may be, seems to have become still more irritated than he was before. There had been no extenuating circumstances brought forward, and he (Mr. P.) was at a loss to discover what object Mr. Tate had in bringing the matter to this issue. He might have allowed judgment to go by default, in which case the jury would only have had to assess the damages. This in fact was the position in which they then were, and the only object which the defendant can have had in pleading not guilty was to bring Dallas into an unpleasant notoriety. The defendant's conduct amounted to a wanton, unprovoked and gratuitous insult. The only fact brought forward as an extenuation was that Mr. Dallas went to Mr. Tate's office, although he did not know that he had been personally sent for. But Mr. Marr had given a very satisfactory reason for Mr. Dallas' visit. He did not know Mr. Tate personally, and the accounts to be settled were apparently of so unpleasant a nature that a conference between the principals was necessary. Perhaps Mr. Dallas knew a little too much about these accounts for Mr Tate. We know they were connected in business, and we have no evidence to support the idea of any other connection. He (Mr. P.) was therefore justified in assuming that Mr. Tate's objection to Mr. Dallas' presence in his office was due to some difficulty about the accounts. Mr. Dallas had sworn that he knew of no reason for Mr. Tate's irritation, and the opposite counsel was wise in not attempting to bring forward justification of it. His learned friend must, if he were cognisant of the reports which were in circulation, know that if sifted they would afford no ground for an argument in mitigation of damages. He (Mr. P.) would therefore ask the jury to remember that, beyond the one solitary fact educed by his learned friend in cross examination, to which fact he had already referred, there was not a single extenuating circumstance. He was justified in assuming that, if the reports in circulation had not been groundless; if in other words they would have made anything like a good or strong case, his learned friend would have gone into them. On the contrary they had been allowed to drop. The assumption that the accounts were at the bottom of it was therefore as good as any other assumption. But accepting this; the fact that, even after summoning Mr. Marr to go over those accounts with him, Mr. Tate forgot all about them, is sufficient to show the blind rage into which Mr. Tate had fallen. Mr. Rennie in stating his case would no doubt address himself solely to obtaining a mitigation of damages; but he must bring something forward that would justify the wrath of a reasonable man, not that of a man like the bull in the proverb. The defendant must be taught that he cannot with impunity outrage the decorum of the community by such an act as that of which he has acknowledged himself guilty. Mr. Dallas came before the jury with clean hands. If he possessed the consciousness of having been guilty of anything sufficient to excuse Mr. Tate, he would not have the cool hardiness to come forward and risk having it proved that he was not only kicked but rightly kicked. If there were any thing at all in Mr. Tate's head, no matter how foolish, it was manifestly unfounded; otherwise Mr. Dallas must be believed to be a coward and a foolhardy ass. On the contrary, Mr. Dallas is now entitled to the respect of the many for his moral courage in braving the sneers of the few. Mr. Tate had already been tried at the bar of public opinion, but Mr. Dallas had brought him before another tribunal, and it appeared rightly, to judge by the very lame appearance Mr. Tate made there. Doubtless his learned friend would take up the matter from the ludicrous side, but he could not see that it was a fair subject for ridicule. The assault was committed in a mean, and, he might almost say, in an underhand way. He was kicked from behind when he had no opportunity of defending himself, or even of knowing that his assailant was near him. He might have taken up the scraper, and said "If you kick me, I'll brain you," but he had no opportunity of doing so. His only remedies were to punch Mr. Tate's head, to challenge him to a duel, to summon him for an assault before a magistrate, or to bring a civil action. Mr. Dallas was free from every taint of impropriety. There was nothing whatsoever against him; for if there had been, no doubt the defendant would have brought it forward. Mr. Dallas' position required no labouring. There was an old English doctrine regarding fisticuffs that might be heard enunciated whenever a street fight occurred—that one should hit a man of his own size, but here we have a big man kicking a little man, and that from behind. If he went unpunished, and if the sense of social duty did not make the jury cause him to smart for it, no argument would have the desired effect upon them. Such were the facts, it was for the jury to decide from them to what amount Mr. Tate should be mulcted, not only for the assault itself but for the indignity to which he had subjected the plaintiff.

Mr. Rennie said he had no wish to follow the learned Counsel for the plaintiff through the history of the duello and the changes which had gradually come over the mode of redress in cases of assault. He would merely ask the jury to look at the circumstances of the case, and estimate the damages accordingly. He was convinced that, when they had done so, they would award the very smallest sum as joint compensation and punishment. His learned friend had spoken much about public opinion, and had endeavoured to enlist the jury rather as private individuals than as a jury. But he (Mr. R.) and doubtless the jury also, had noticed that amongst the authorities cited by the other side there was nothing justifying vindictive damages in a case of this kind, where there was neither an unconstitutional assault or studied insult. He had no intention to say that the assault was not committed. All that the defendant asked was for a decision on the question whether, looking at all the circumstances of the case, the assault was unprovoked, and therefore entailed heavy damages. His learned friend had laboured the remedies which Mr. Dallas had. He laid much stress on public opinion. Well, he (Mr. R.) was satisfied to leave him that remedy, but he would say nothing as to whether it was likely to be for or against him. If, as was asserted or implied, the only object of the plaintiff was to establish the fact of an assault, and call for an expression of opinion as to its being justifiable or the reverse, the Police Court was open to him, and although his learned friend had said that that was a remedy fit only for the poor, he would assert that it was nothing of the kind; but was a remedy provided for all Her Majesty's subjects, and of which they could all avail themselves. The design evidently was to force the disclosure of far more than fortunately was brought before the public. As to the assault itself, it was committed in Mr. Tate's office, where Mr. Dallas had intruded although he had not been sent for. Mr. Marr would not give a distinct answer to the question whether he was sent for expressly by name, but his equivocation was a sufficient proof that he and not Dallas was expected to visit Mr. Tate. The visit to Mr. Tate was therefore a voluntary and gratuitous act on Dallas' part, and on his arrival he found Mr. Tate in a state of great and justifiable irritation. Dallas took the opportunity of going into the cause of Mr. Tate's anger, as a merely secondary matter, when he ought to have seized the first opportunity after hearing the current rumours, to have gone and made an explanation. Seeing him come in, uninvited, Mr. Tate very naturally asked why he came seeing that he had not been sent for. Dallas blundered out something about an explanation, and was ordered out. He turned to go, and according to his own story looked round at least once. At any rate, he did not go very fast, and the longer he stayed in the office, the more irate Mr. Tate became. There was no evidence as to why Mr. Tate's anger rose when he saw Mr. Dallas, but no one will believe that his anger was excited without any cause whatsoever. He saw before him a man whom he believed to have insulted him, and this was of itself sufficient to excite him. The question of damages had been much dwelt upon, and the jury had been reminded of their duty as assessors. They must remember that an assault in a private house is of far less aggravated a nature than an assault in a public place, and this assault was not committed on the bund or in front of the Club but in the verandah of Mr. Tate's own house. It was committed upon a man who had come unasked and unsought. No one can imagine a "sensible kick," as his learned friend had described it, administered under less aggravating circumstances. He (Mr R.) joined in the request made by Mr. Pollard, that the jury would as far as possible dismiss from their minds all antecedent rumours, and simply looking at the place, the circumstances and the parties, decide whether there was any ground for heavy damages. The case had been brought before the bar of public opinion; but Mr. Dallas was determined to bring it before the tribunal of law, and that the highest tribunal in the settlement; yet all that he protested himself anxious to obtain could have been obtained as easily in a police court. With these few observations he would leave the case in the hands of the jury, confident that they would agree with him that there had been no studied insult or injury, and that the case should never have occupied the attention of the Court.

His Lordship in summing up the case for the jury, said that although it was to be regretted for several reasons that the case had been brought before the Court, he could not think Mr. Dallas in the wrong in seeking the only redress which he could legitimately claim. He (his Lordship) agreed fully with the learned counsel for the plaintiff that the summary decision of a police magistrate was not sufficient compensation for the injury received. It was necessary to dismiss all considerations regarding what had occurred before, which had brought the parties into collision one with the other. It would be very hard if a rumour which had become current in the settlement, and had no doubt grown as it passed from mouth to mouth, but which had probably no foundation whatsoever, should justify an assault of this kind; that because one party concerned in the report enters the office of the other without invitation, he must of necessity be kicked out. The insult is one of the grossest possible description, and tends to lower the victim of it in the eyes of his fellow men. Unfortunately our sense of abstract justice is not sufficiently keen to guard us against looking with a certain amount of contempt upon a man who has been kicked. It was to be regretted that certain of the facts had, from motives which need not be explained, been withheld. The provocation, so far as we can judge by the evidence, arose with the defendant, and the plaintiff knew nothing of it. What was known was simply that Mr. Dallas went into Mr. Tate's office, and was then, without explanation, summarily kicked out. The plaintiff now asked for an expression of opinion as to the right of the defendant to act as he did. Mr. Tate was a gentleman of impetuous temper. The course he ought to have pursued was to have sent for Mr. Dallas and demanded an explanation. If there were any foundation, he might have called Mr. Dallas to account, not exactly by fighting with him, but by expressing his opinion of his conduct, forbidding him his house, or in some such manner. Even after the assault, there appears to have been no attempt at an apology, although it certainly was competent for Mr. Tate to express regret for his hastiness. The law as laid down by the learned Counsel for the plaintiff was unimpeachable, and should make a strong impression on the jury, for it was impossible to quarrel with or answer it. The Council on both sides had laid down the law so fully that he need say no more regarding it. It was a pity some judicious friend did not intervene and prevent the case being brought into Court. As it was, a gross assault had been committed, and the jury's only duty was to assess the damages. They should remember, however, that although damages were laid at $5,000 there was no reason why that amount, or even any large portion of it should be given.

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After a lengthened deliberation the jury found for the plaintiff, damages $400.

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## MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Council Room,
Shanghai, *8th May*, 1866.

At a Monthly Meeting of the Council held at the Public Office in the Honan Road, on Tuesday, the Eighth day of May 1866, pursuant to notice.

*Present.*

William Keswick, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Alfred James How, Esquire, *Vice-Chairman.*
Mr. Councillor Duncanson,
" Probst,
" Hayes,
" Iveson,
" Coutts.

142.—The Secretary's summons calling the meeting was read.

143.—The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, confirmed, and signed.

144.—A Report from the Finance, Rate, and Appeal Committee was received, read, and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

### Report of the Finance, Rate, and Appeal Committee.

Your Committee have great pleasure in recording the excellent condition in which they found the Books of the Municipality, and the general satisfactory working of the office arrangements.

Adopting the suggestion of the retiring Members, your Committee have given their attention to the necessity of additional assistance in the Secretary's office, and, having advertised for applicants, they are prepared, after a careful selection from the numerous candidates, to recommend Mr. A. B. le Poer Power for the appointment—temporarily in the first instance, and subject to from one to three months' probation.

*Wharfage Dues.*—Your Committee have carefully considered the revised scale of Wharfage Dues, and now lay the result of their labours before you, with the recommendation that, before being finally adopted, they be referred to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce with the view of obtaining any suggestions from that body that might aid the satisfactory working of the scheme.

*Taxes.*—The sum received since the 1st April to yesterday was Tls. 18,624, out of Tls. 27,008 of "Outstanding Taxes," thus leaving a balance of Tls. 8,384 which are now in course of collection.

Your Committee will, at once proceed to levy the various taxes sanctioned at the Meeting of Land Renters held on the 18th ultimo, the mode of collection being the same as that heretofore observed.

The funds are so far in a satisfactory condition and your Committee hope, during the current Quarter, to be able to reduce the loan with the "Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris."

*Local Post Office.*—This establishment continues to work satisfactorily. The Reports from the Ningpo Branch are favourable. A tariff of charges has been circulated for the information of the Shanghai community.

*Savings' Bank.*—Your Committee have caused revised rules to be published, which will be circulated in the course of a few days.

*American Settlement.*—The accounts of this quarter have been consolidated with the general Municipal accounts.

*Cemetery Account.*—Your Committee notice that the cemetery accounts for the half year ending 30th June 1865 have not been rendered by J. W. Wright, the late Sexton, and they have called upon that gentleman's agent in Shanghai to furnish the necessary particulars, and to pay in the balance due.

*Woosung, Bubbling Well and adjacent Roads*—Your committee will proceed to levy the approved tax on horses and carriages as soon as the Roads are handed over the Council.

*Lighting Rate.*—Your Committee have received a draft contract passed by the "Public Works Committee" which claims their attention.

*Contracts, Leases, Agreements, &c.*—Your Committee have inspected these documents, have approved the existing ones, and sanctioned the required renewals.

*House Accommodation.*—Your Committee have to state that fresh accommodation has to be provided as soon as possible for the Local Post and Registration Offices and for quarters for several of the Municipal employés.

*Resolved*—

145.—That the Report of the Finance Rate, and Appeal Committee be approved.

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146.—A Report from the Public Works Committee was received, read, and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

### Report of the Public Works Committee.

*Roads.*—The metalling of the Yang-tsze (Bund) Foochow and Nankin Roads, is being proceeded with. The Western part of the Foochow Road is nearly completed.

*Taewan Road.*—Your Committee are unable for the present, to proceed with the extension of the road, owing to one of the property-holders refusing to come to reasonable terms with regard to the sale of some Chinese houses; however it is hoped that in a short time this work will be resumed.

The Yunan Road has been closed to traffic during the cleansing of the Yang-king-pang Creek.

The continuation of the Peking Road is progressing.

*Side Paths.*—Those in the Peking Road, and on the Bund opposite Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co and Siemssen & Co.'s Hongs, are finished. Those in the Kinkiang and Hankow Roads are being proceeded with.

*The Naming of Streets, Lanes and Alleys.*—Of the English Settlement has been nearly completed.

*Jetties.*—The Kinkiang and Canton Road Jetties are progressing favourably, and fast approach completion.

*Drainage.*—The Keangsee and Fuhkien Road Drains are almost completed.

The Honan Road Drain is not yet finished.

The Surface Drain in the Foochow Road, between the Szechuen and Yangtze Roads has been completed.

*Sampan Office.*—Your Committee have received a letter from the United States Consul General, giving cover to one from Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. with reference to the position of the present Sampan Office on the Bund, and would like to have the opinion of the Council on the same.

*Surveys.*—The plan of the French Settlement is being traced in the Surveyor's Office, and is in an advanced state.

The tracing for the Council Room of the American Settlement is progressing.

The Reduced plan of the three settlements on a scale of 200 feet to an inch, will shortly be ready to be sent to England to be lithographed.

*Painting &c. and Repairs to Municipal Buildings.*—Have been contracted for.

*Place for Storeing Shingle &c.*—Your Committee suggest the desirability of a convenient place being found for this purpose, as soon as possible.

*Boat House*—Your Committee have given their sanction to the erection of a new Boat House upon certain conditions, on the Soochow Creek, above Wills Bridge.

Mr. Alfred Dent, the Honorary Secretary of the Shanghai Rowing Club, has been referred to the Harbour Master for permission to carry the platform beyond the low water line to which point only the Council has Municipal jurisdiction.

*Yang-king-pang Creek.*—Your Committee had an interview with the French Council, who concurred with them in the opinion that the work had better be gone on with at once, than allow the mud in the Creek to be exposed during the hot months of July, August and September, and the work is now being energetically proceeded with.

*Cemeteries.*—Your Committee are having the Mortuary Chapel in the English Cemetery repaired.

The New Gates are nearly finished.

The Walls and Lodge will be put in substantial repair.

The Cemetery near the Ningpo Joss-House has been taken over by your Committee, but as there is still room at disposal in the old Cemetery in the Shantung Road, burials will not be made *for the present* in the new Cemetery.

The condition of the Pootung Cemetery is now claiming your Committee's attention.

Native gardeners have been provided for the three Cemeteries.

*Lighting.*—Your Committee have approved a draft contract, for the lighting of the English settlement with Gas. The contract is now in the hands of the Finance Committee.

*American Settlement.*—The Bund line from Wills Bridge to the entrance into the Broadway has claimed the attention of your Committee, and they would suggest that this work be proceeded with as soon as the Finance Committee place the sum required at their disposal.

*Resolved*—

147.—That the Report of the Public Works Committee be approved.

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148.—A Report from the Watch Committee was received, read and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

### REPORT OF THE WATCH COMMITTEE.

Your Committee have to report the numerical strength of the Police Force as follows:—

1 Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 13 Sergeants, 46 Constables—Total, 63 Foreigners, and 42 Chinese, making a total of 105 all ranks—against the standard strength of the Police Force, as approved by the Land Renters at the Meeting held on the 18th April, viz.—Foreigners 65, Chinese 46—Total 111.

Mr. Penfold is of opinion that the existing strength of the Force is sufficient for the present.

Your Committee have much pleasure in reporting the Force both Foreign and Native is in the most orderly state.

The Police Quarters are, with the exception of the Cells which will shortly be re-built, in excellent condition, the interior and exterior of the buildings will be painted in the course of the current month.

*Private Watchmen.*—Your Committee find that certain Foreign Constables are employed as Private Watchmen, a system which they trust will be continued; while others are employed on duties connected with the Municipal Offices.

*Police Officers from England.*—Your Committee have to report the arrival on the 24th ultimo of two Police Officers, Messrs. Bryant and Golding of the London Metropolitan Police Force.

Your Committee would claim your attention to the kindness of Sir Richard Mayne, K. C. B., Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police Force, in allowing the Council the services of two additional Police Officers.

*Passages to England for time-expired men.*—It will be necessary to provide passages to England, as soon as possible, for four time-expired men.

*The health of the Force* is very good, there being only two men on the list; there is no serious case.

*Uniform for Native Constables.*—Your Committee would suggest the advisability of a small outlay being sanctioned towards the uniform of the Chinese Constables, so that all may appear dressed alike.

*Chinese Constables.*—One native Constable has been prosecuted for robbery in the Mixed Court, a statement of the case is subjoined.

"Native Constable No. 10 Tsan Tsing Kwa, was yesterday charged with stealing some bedding &c., from a boat on the 22nd Ultimo, also with improperly taking charge of some clothing belonging to a Prisoner; for the two offences he was sentenced by the mixed court to 14 days hard labor."

Your Committee learn that during the past year, there have been only *two* charges of misdemeanour against Chinese Constables, which goes far to show how efficient an auxiliary they can be made to the Foreign Force, when under proper management.

*Crime.—Foreign.*—There is a decrease of [illegible] compared with the month of March. Out of 50 foreigners taken up by the Police, 32 were charged with drunkenness.

*Native.*—Under this head there appears an increase of 33 when compared with the number arrested in March.

The arrests for petty offences during the Race week, are generally more numerous than at other times.

As will be seen from the subjoined return, the settlements are in a most orderly and peaceful state.

MONTHLY RETURN OF PRISONERS APPREHENDED IN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE, BETWEEN THE 1st AND 30th APRIL, 1866.

| | Chinese. | | | | | | | Foreigners. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Sentence.* | | | | | | | *Sentence.* | | | | |
| Crimes. | Number apprehended. | Dismissed. | Hard Labour. | Sent into the City for punishment. | Fined. | Referred to Chi-Hien. | Imprisoned. | Number apprehended. | Dismissed. | Fined. | Imprisonment. | Sent on board Ship | Remanded. |
| Assaults, | 24 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| Burglary and Housebreaking, | 10 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cutting, Wounding, &c. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Desertion, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Drunkenness, | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 32 | 7 | 19 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| Gambling, | 39 | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kidnapping, | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Larceny, | 107 | 16 | 30 | 43 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Larceny by servants, | 5 | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Misdemeanours, | 55 | 26 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 3 | .. | 8 | .. | 3 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| Receiving Stolen Property, | 6 | .. | 4 | .. | [illegible] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Robbery, | [illegible] | .. | .. | [illegible] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vagrancy, | 3 | 1 | .. | [illegible] | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total, | [illegible] | [illegible] | 45 | [illegible] | 79 | [illegible] | 1 | 50 | 8 | 22 | 14 | 4 | 2 |

*Foreign and Native Houses, Inhabited and Uninhabited.*—Below is a statement of houses occupied and unoccupied.

On reference to the last return your Committee find that there is a lesser number of Foreign houses uninhabited in the English Settlement than in March last, while on the American side a slight increase in the number uninhabited is to be observed.

During the past six weeks forty-two Native houses have been taken down on this side and fifty-four on the American side; they were mostly all old unserviceable houses, and in many cases unsafe structures.

*(See Supplement.)*

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[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON.
*Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

# SUPPLEMENT
## TO THE
# NORTH-CHINA HERALD, MAY 26, 1866.

*Unemployed Foreigners.*—The usual monthly return is appended; it shows.

### RETURN OF FOREIGNERS WITHOUT ANY KNOWN REGULAR EMPLOYMENT.

The number of Foreigners without any known regular employment residing in the English and American Settlements during the past month contrasts as below with March, 1866

| | | | English. | American. | Prussian. | Portuguese. | Spanish. | German. | Greeks. | Italian. | Chilian. | Peruvian. | Unknown. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number shewn in Return of 31st March, 1866 | 25 | | 18 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Number shewn in Return of 30th April, 1866 | .. | Eng. Set. | 8 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | .. | Am. Set. | 15 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| | | TOTAL. | 23 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |

### RETURN OF HOUSES OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED IN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS, MAY 1st, 1866.

| Locality. | Foreign Houses. | | | Chinese Houses. | | | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Occupied. | Unoccupied | Total. | Occupied. | Unoccupied | Total. | |
| English Settlement, ... | 251 | 18 | 269 | 6470 | 2181 | 8651 | 8920 |
| American Settlement, | 65 | 28 | 93 | 1989 | 1221 | 3210 | 3303 |
| TOTAL. | 316 | 46 | 362 | 8459 | 3402 | 11861 | 12223 |

*Registration Office*—Is progressing favorably, some slight alteration in the detail working of this office will be made during the present month.

| | Number Registered. | Number on Books for Employment. | Number of Servants employed since 11th February, to 14th March, 1866. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys, ........................ | 418 | 4 | 17 |
| Cooks, ........................ | 62 | 5 | 2 |
| Grooms, ........................ | 40 | .. | .. |
| Coolies, ........................ | 439 | 9 | 8 |
| Total.. | 959 | 18 | 27 |

*Police Library.*—A selection of works for the Library will be made in England, and the works forwarded to Shanghai as soon as possible.

*Nuisances* —Of various descriptions have been removed during the past month, some few still remain in the western portion of the settlement; principally upon plots of open ground owned by Foreigners.

Your Committee would suggest that property-holders be requested to further the views of the Council as far as possible by causing unenclosed ground to be fenced in, wherever practicable, or such other means taken as will deter Chinese from continuing to throw filth on open plots of ground.

The working of the Nuisance Department is in a satisfactory condition.

*Fire Brigade.*—Mr. COUNCILLOR HAYES mentioned for the information of the Council that he had been engaged in measures to promote the formation of a Fire Brigade; he informed the Council of a plan that was being matured towards the organization of a Company to run the Municipal and other Engines, also a Hook and Ladder Company. He was requested to draw up a scheme in writing to be afterwards laid before the Council.

*Band.*—Your Committee have effected an arrangment by which the Band has secured for the present a leader.

The Band now practises as frequently as possible, and a supply of suitable music having arrived from England, it is hoped that in a short time it will be in a more efficient state than ever.

*Water Boat.*—Messrs. FARR BROS. have been granted permission to let their "lake water boat" lie between the Keangse and upper Yuen Ming Yuen Roads jetties under certain restrictions.

*Illegal Exactions.*—The Superintendent of Police, reports that two Chinese named Chen-ping and Chang Mow were on the 3rd instant sentenced by the Mixed Court, the former aged 55 years to 14 *days imprisonment*, the latter aged 40 years to 100 *blows with the bamboo* and *fourteen days cangue*, for attempting to extort money from a brothel keeper in the Woo Hoo Road, English Settlement under a warrant obtained from the Chi Hien's Yamen, (see report dated 18th April, annexed).

SHANGHAI, *April 18th* 1866.

SIR,—I have to report for the information of the Watch Committee, that a warrant from the Chi Hien's Yamen, which has been stamped and signed at the English Consulate, for the arrest of three persons who are accused of stealing a girl, and beating and robbing a man, at a house in the Woo Hoo Road, was brought to a tea shop in the Woo Hoo Road on the 16th and 17th Instants by a number of runners from the Chi Hien's Office. The man in charge of the house in Woo Hoo Road where the offence is alleged to have been committed, was invited to settle the matter by payment of some dollars; if this was not done, he would be arrested on the warrant in their possession, and taken into the City.

No steps have been taken to arrest either of the parties mentioned in the warrant, although two can be found at any moment; the other has been absent from Shanghai upwards of two months.

From enquiries, I believe that the facts mentioned in the warrant are a tissue of falsehoods.

---

One man Chen-ping 陳炳 was arrested on the 19th ultimo and taken before H.B.M.'s Consul, who directed that the case should be enquired into before the Mixed Court. Here Chen-ping 陳炳 denied all knowledge of the facts, and stated that the warrant had been obtained by a man named Chian Mao Hwo 强茂華 (the name that appeared on the warrant).

On Monday last a man called Chian Mao Hwo 强茂華 was brought from the City to the Mixed Court, and stated that his daughter had been stolen, that he followed her into the house in Woo Hoo Road and was there assaulted, that these facts were known to a man employed under the Te Pau, and that he Chian-Mao-Hwo lived at Fah Wah.

Enquiry was at once made into the truth of these assertions.

The Te Pau stated he had no man employed under him of the name mentioned by Chian-Mao-Hwo, that he had been asked to substantiate the facts as stated by the prisoners but declined doing so.

From enquiries at Fah Wah, it was ascertained that the man called Chian-Mao-Hwo did live there, and that he had a brother living there also; the latter stated that Chian-Mao-Hwo had been dead several years, that his brother's name was not Chian-Mao-Hwo, but Chian-Chin-Hae, 强正海 that the latter never had a daughter, and was employed at the Chi Hien's Yamen; this last witness I was unable to bring before the Court; on sending for him on Thursday morning the Constable was informed that he had been sent for into the City on Wednesday.

---

*Shops for the sale of Salt.*—Under the authority of the Land Renters Meeting, your Committee are maturing a scheme, by which they hope to be able to protect the interests of the Chinese Government by suppressing the sale of smuggled salt in the English and American Settlements.

*Hard Labour Prisoners.*—There are nine at present employed on Municipal duties.

The condition of the prisoners is satisfactory.

*Resolved*—

149.—That the Report of the WATCH COMMITTEE be approved.

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150.—A Draft of the revised "STANDING ORDERS FOR THE COUNCIL" was read, considered, and amended when

151.—It was moved by Mr. Councillor How seconded by Mr. Councillor HAYES and

*Resolved*—

That the Revised draft of "STANDING ORDERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL" as now read be approved and passed.

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Various subjects were discussed; correspondence laid on the table, considered and referred to the notice of the different Committees.

*Resolved*—

That this Council do now adjourn.

W. KESWICK,
*Chairman.*

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
*Secretary.*

---

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YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

### NOTICE.

ADVERTISERS are particularly requested to send in Circulars, Notices, Advertisements, &c., intended for the morning issue, as early on the Afternoon or Evening of the preceding day, as is possible.

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Much delay and inconvenience would be avoided if all communications on business were addressed to *The North-China Herald Office*, and not to individuals by name.

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As the Settlement has become so extensive, those of our subscribers who desire to get their papers early, would do well to send their own coolies to this Office at 7 o'clock A.M.

tf *Shanghai, 1st Oct.*, 1863.

MAIL CARD
AND
ENGLISH & CHINESE KALENDAR
FOR 1866,
Are now ready for delivery at this Office
January 26th, 1866.

# OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MAY, 1866.

| IMPORTED. | *Malwa.* Chests. | Weight. | *Patna.* Chests. | Weight. | *Benares.* Chests. | Weight. | *Persian.* Chests. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,... | 795½ | 795.50 | 180 | 210.00 | 41 | 49.20 | ... | ... |
| Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Imported direct to the shore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 975½ | 705.50 | 180 | 210.00 | 41 | 49.20 | ... | ... |

| | *Malwa.* Chests. | Weight. | *Patna.* Chests. | Weight. | *Benares.* Chests. | Weight. | *Persian.* Chests. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption | 73 | 37.00 | 106 | 127.20 | 17 | 20.40 | ... | ... |

RE-EXPORTED.

| *Description.* | *Chinkiang.* | | *Kiukiang.* | | *Hankow.* | | *Chefoo.* | | *Tientsin.* | | *Newchwang.* | | *Ningpo.* | | *Foochow.* | | *Hongkong.* | | *Takao.* | | *Total* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Weight | Chests. | Weight. | Chests. | Weight. | Chests. | Weight | Chests. | Weight | Chests. | Weight | Chests. | Weight. | Chests. | Weight. | Chests. | Weight. | Chests. | Weight. | Chests. | Weight. |
| Malwa... | 144 | 144.00 | 45 | 45.00 | 75 | 75.00 | 10 | 10.00 | ... | ... | 27 | 27.00 | 60 | 60.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 361 | 361 |
| Patna ... | 3 | 3.60 | 2 | 2.40 | 1 | 1.20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3.60 | 10 | 12.00 | 5 | 6.00 | ... | ... | 24 | 28.80 |
| Benares | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 12 |
| Persian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total .. | 147 | 147.00 | 47 | 47.40 | 76 | 76.20 | 15 | 16.00 | ... | ... | 27 | 27.00 | 69 | 70.60 | 10 | 12.00 | 5 | 6.00 | ... | ... | 396 | 402·80 |

# SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, OPIUM AND COTTON RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1st, 1865.

*From Imperial Maritime Customs.*

## TEA.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Souchong. | Dust. | Flowery Pekoe. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Sorts. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun Powder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last | Report...... | ...... | 228512.02 | ... | 1454.65 | 111.82 | ... | 230078.48 | 1344.24 | 2296.74 | 25698.13 | 14642.31 | 49.75 | 3422.10 | 7400.40 | 18654.31 | 33515.93 |
| Vanguard ...... | May ...... | London | 262.05 | ... | 234.71 | ... | ... | 262.05 | 462.51 | ... | 2098.96 | 790.37 | 19.37 | 371.44 | 477.60 | 1159.71 | 5374.26 |
| | | | 228774.07 | ... | 1689.36 | 111.82 | ... | 230349.53 | 1806.75 | 2296.74 | 27732.08 | 15432.68 | 69.12 | 3793.54 | 7873.80 | 19814.02 | 38620.53 |

### HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Souchong. | Oolung. | Flowery Pekoe. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Dust. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun Powder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last | Report ...... | ...... | 4606.86 | ... | ... | 51.30 | 15388.34 | 20046.50 | 20.68 | 358.24 | 78.42 | 2405.12 | ... | ... | 6.11 | 65.96 | 2974.32 |
| Singapore...... | May 14 | Hongkong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nanzing...... | " 14 | Tientsin | ... | ... | ... | ... | 104 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | 4.05 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.05 |
| Ying-tze-fei,...... | May 15 | do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 236.72 | 236.72 | ... | 179.40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ...... | 4606.86 | ... | ... | 51.30 | 15626.19 | 20284.26 | 20.68 | 537.63 | 78.42 | 2409.17 | ... | ... | 6.11 | 65.96 | 2978.37 |

### UNITED STATES.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Souchong. | Oolung. | Flowery Pekoe. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Sorts. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun Powder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last | Report...... | ...... | 2459.35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2459.35 | 2772.07 | 334.89 | 50984.47 | 10250.82 | 901.23 | 6155.55 | 10142.72 | 11500.25 | 39073.00 |
| Fair Leader, ...... | May 1 | New York, ...... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2113.29 | 117.42 | 4.35 | 296.34 | 403.99 | 563.71 | 2033.10 |
| | | | 2459.35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2459.35 | 2772.07 | 334.89 | 53097.76 | 10368.24 | 905.58 | 6451.89 | 10546.71 | 12063.96 | [illegible] |

## SILK.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Raw Bales. | Raw Piculs. | Thrown Bales. | Thrown Piculs. | Total Bales. | Total Piculs. | Japan Re-exports Bales. | Japan Re-exports Piculs. | Japan Transhipment Bales. | Japan Transhipment Piculs. | Coarse Bls. | Coarse Pls. | Refuse Bales. | Refuse Piculs. | Cocoons Bales. | Cocoons Piculs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last | Report | ...... | 36380 | 32238.50 | 38 | 36.12 | 36708 | 32094.60 | 239 | 109.82 | 6562 | ... | 1850 | 12.72 | | 2422.79 | ...... | |
| Congou ...... | May 15 | Great Britain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 10.71 | ... | ... | ... | 6.30 | ... | ... | ...... | |
| | | | 35880 | 32238.50 | 38 | 36.12 | 36708 | 32094.60 | 253 | 120.53 | 6563 | ... | 1492 | | 1273 | 2442.70 | ...... | |

### THE CONTINENT.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Raw Bales. | Raw Piculs. | Thrown Bales. | Thrown Piculs. | Total Bales. | Total Piculs. | Japan Re-exports Bales. | Japan Re-exports Piculs. | Japan Transhipment Bales. | Japan Transhipment Piculs. | Coarse Bls. | Coarse Pls. | Refuse Bales. | Refuse Piculs. | Cocoons Bls. | Cocoons Piculs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last | Report | ...... | 6613 | 5250.94 | 49 | 42.77 | 6662 | 5293.71 | 162 | 328.06 | 1379 | ...... | 51 | 44.12 | 35 | 25.95 | | 356.86 |
| Singapore ...... | April 13 | France | 28 | 22.38 | ... | ... | 28 | 22.38 | ... | ... | ... | ...... | ...... | | ... | ... | ...... | |
| Labourdonnais... | " 20 | " | 90 | 71.96 | ... | ... | 90 | 71.96 | ... | ... | ... | ...... | ...... | | ... | ... | ...... | |
| | | | 6732 | 5345.22 | 49 | 42.77 | 6780 | 5388.04 | 162 | 328.06 | 1379 | ...... | 51 | 44.12 | 35 | 25.95 | | 356.86 |
| | | | | ...... | | ...... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...... | ...... | .... | | | ...... | | ... |

### HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Raw Bales. | Raw Piculs. | Thrown Bales. | Thrown Piculs. | Total Bales. | Total Piculs. | Japan Re-exports Bales. | Japan Re-exports Piculs. | Japan Transhipment Bales. | Japan Transhipment Piculs. | Coarse Bls. | Coarse Pls. | Refuse Bales. | Refuse Piculs. | Cocoons Bales. | Cocoons Piculs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per | last Rpt. | ...... | 46 | 36.72 | ...... | | 46 | 36.72 | ...... | | ...... | | 1 | 0.80 | ...... | | ...... | |
| Coll Nantes | May 15 | Foochow, | 2 | 1.60 | ...... | | 2 | 1.60 | ...... | | ...... | | ... | | ...... | | ...... | |
| | | | 47 | 38.32 | ...... | | 48 | 38.32 | ...... | | ...... | | 1 | 0.80 | ...... | | ...... | |

### UNITED STATES.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Raw Bales. | Raw Piculs. | Thrown Bales. | Thrown Piculs. | Total Bales. | Total Piculs. | Japan Re-exports Bales. | Japan Re-exports Piculs. | Japan Transhipment Bales. | Japan Transhipment Piculs. | Coarse Bls. | Coarse Pls. | Refuse Bales. | Refuse Piculs. | Cocoons Bales. | Cocoons Piculs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fair Leader | Mar. 3 | ...... | .... | ... | .... | | ... | ... | .... | | .... | | ... | ... | 37<br>82 | 96.80<br>124.67 | ... | .... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 119 | 221.47 | | |

### TO INDIA.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Raw | | Thrown | Total | | Japan Re-export | Japan Transhipment | Coarse | Refuse | Cocoons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last | Report | | 15 | 20.24 | ...... | 15 | 20.24 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Cadiz, ...... | Mar. 15 | Bombay | 48 | 38.15 | ...... | 48 | 38.15 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | | | 63 | 58.39 | | 63 | 58.39 | | | | | |

### TO MANILA.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Raw | | Thrown | Total | | Japan Re-export | Japan Transhipment | Coarse | Refuse | Cocoons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last | Report | | | ...... | ...... | | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Shanghai ...... | Feb. 15 | Manila | 33 | 26.40 | ...... | 33 | 26.40 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

## COTTON.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Great Britain Export | Great Britain Re-export | Great Britain Transhipped | Hongkong Export | Hongkong Re-export | Hongkong Transhipped | Coast Ports Export | Coast Ports Re-export | Coast Ports Transhipped | Japan Export | Japan Re-export | Japan Transhipped | America Export | America Re-export | America Transhipped | Total Piculs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last | Report | 13,493 | ... | ... | 56,506 | 3,047 | 1,287 | 50,006 | 1,608 | ... | 335 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 116,678 |
| Singapore ...... | May, 14 | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 317 |
| Scindia ...... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 231 | 542 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 773 |
| Drum ...... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 493 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 493 |
| | | 13,493 | ... | ... | 56,563 | 3,297 | 1,287 | 50,237 | 2,933 | ... | 335 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 118,161 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST MAIL.)

## ARRIVALS.

| Date. | | Ship's Name. | Flag & Rig. | | Tons | Captain. | From. | Sailed | | Cargo. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 19 | Moyune | Am | str | 700 | G. Johnston | Hankow | May | 17 | General | Russell and Co |
| ... | 19 | Express | Br | str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | ... | 18 | do | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... | 20 | Hiogo | Br | str | 292 | Pritchard | Nagasaki | ... | 17 | do | T. Kroes and Co |
| ... | 20 | Morning Star | Br | ship | 562 | Johnston | Fuchau | ... | 13 | Poles | Fraser and Co. |
| ... | 20 | John Bunyan | Br | ship | 520 | Allen | Swatow | ... | 9 | General | Bird and Co. |
| ... | 20 | Tun-sin | Br | str | 610 | Bound | Hankow | ... | 17 | do | Geo. Barnet and Co |
| ... | 21 | Kiangsu | Am | str | 574 | Low | Ningpo | ... | 20 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... | 21 | Granada | Br | str | 381 | Oates | Hongkong | ... | 17 | do | Wm. Davison, for Agent |
| ... | 21 | Hirado | Br | str | 1620 | McQueen | Hankow | ... | 18 | do | Dent and Co |
| ... | 21 | Tahwoh | Am | str | 213 | Andrews | Hankow | ... | 17 | do | H. Fogg and Co |
| ... | 21 | Cadiz | Br | str | 481 | Heath | Yokohama | ... | 16 | do | Wm. Davison, for Agent |
| ... | 21 | Basilisk | H.M. corv. | | ...... | Hewett | Hongkong | | | | |
| ... | 21 | Osprey | H. M. S. | | ...... | Menzies | Yokohama v. Nagasaki | ... | 4 | | |
| ... | 22 | Express | Br | str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | ... | 21 | do | Trautmann and Co |
| ... | 22 | Fusi-Yama | Br | bqe | 556 | Thompson | Nagasaki | ... | 15 | do | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... | 22 | Yeddo | Br | str | 210 | Lacky | Tientsin via Chefoo | ... | 17 | do | Master |
| ... | 22 | Fire Queen | Am | str | | Gray | Hankow | ... | 20 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... | 23 | Kiangsu | Am | str | 574 | Low | Ningpo | ... | 22 | do | Russell and Co. |
| ... | 23 | Ta-yang-ayo | Br | str | 517 | Grindle | Hongkong | ... | 19 | do | Trautmann and Co |
| ... | 23 | Laplace | F. I. M. S. | | ...... | Amet | Light Ship | | | | |
| ... | 24 | Georgea | Br | ship | 472 | Terry | Swatow | ... | 17 | Sugar | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| ... | 24 | Express | Br | str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | ... | 23 | General | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... | 24 | Janie | Br | sch | 309 | Morehouse | Kanagawa | ... | 11 | Flour | Augustine Heard and Co |
| ... | 24 | Sir Lancelot | Br | ship | 885 | McDougall | Hongkong | ... | 17 | Ballast | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| ... | 24 | Japan | Br | str | 226 | Bell | Tientsin | ... | 19 | General | Smith, Kennedy and Co |
| ... | 24 | City of Nantes | Br | str | 312 | Mooney | Fuchau | ... | 24 | do | J. H. Wigall and Co |
| ... | 24 | Ellen Prowse | Br | bqe | 315 | Macdonald | Sunderland | Oct | 1 | Coals | Order |
| ... | 24 | Columbia | Am | str | | | Nagasaki | May | 19 | General | [illegible] |
| ... | 24 | Sawo Nada | Am | str | 1806 | Jayne | Hongkong | | | do | Augustine Heard and Co |
| ... | 24 | Ganges | Fr | str | 572 | Vernand | Hongkong | | | Mails, &c. | Wm. Davison, for Agent |
| ... | 25 | Elizabeth | Dut | bg | 321 | de Boer | Swatow | May | 14 | Sugar | Wm. Pustau and Co |
| ... | 25 | Ying-tsze-fei | Br | str | 315 | Stocks | Tientsin | ... | 20 | General | Trautmann and Co |
| ... | 25 | Princess of Wales | Br | bqe | 352 | Barnes | Newcastle on Tyne | Nov | 1 | Coals | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... | 25 | F. Beck | Bre | bqe | 606 | Stuckmann | Swatow | May | 18 | General | Eduard Schellhass and Co |
| ... | 25 | Tun-sin | Br | str | 610 | Bound | Ningpo | ... | 24 | do | Geo. Barnet and Co |
| ... | 25 | Tae-chong | Fr | sch | 100 | Sehurson | Tientsin | ... | 8 | do | Bainemont and Co |
| ... | 25 | Confucius | Chi | str | 265 | McCaslin | Nanking | ... | 24 | | Chinese Government |
| ... | 25 | Eliza | Dut | bg | 240 | Dirksen | Swatow | ... | 12 | Sugar | T. Kroes and Co |
| ... | 25 | Kiangsu | Am | str | 574 | Low | Ningpo | ... | 24 | General | Russell and Co |

## DEPARTURES.
### FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

| Date. | | Ship's Name. | Flag & Rig. | | Tons | Captain. | Destination. | Cargo. | Despatched by. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 19 | Glengyle | Br | str | 1253 | Hooper | Hankow & Ports | Re-exports | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| — | 19 | Kiangnan | Am | str | 1288 | Simmons | Hankow & Ports | | Russell and Co |
| — | 19 | Grenadier | Br | bqe | 346 | Miller | Chefoo | Opium, etc. | Glover and Co. |
| — | 19 | Napoleon III | Br | sh | 780 | Mount | Hankow | Ballast | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| — | 19 | Shaftesbury | Br | str | 426 | Atkins | Yokohama | Part of Original, etc. | Smith, Kennedy and Co |
| — | 19 | Aden | Br | str | 687 | Andrews | Hongkong | Tea, etc. | Wm. Davison, for Agt. |
| — | 20 | Kiang-loong | Am | str | 843 | West | Hankow & Ports | | Augustine Heard and Co |
| — | 21 | Tsze-lu | Chi | str | 379 | | | | Chinese Government |
| — | 22 | Express | Br | str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| — | 22 | Nanzing | Br | str | 419 | Tedch | Chefoo & Tientsin | do | Trautmann and Co |
| — | 22 | Waratah | Br | str | 256 | Oliver | Fuchau | Sundries & Re-exports | Moses and Co |
| — | 22 | Kiangsu | Am | str | 574 | Low | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co. |
| — | 22 | Tun-sin | Br | str | 610 | Bound | Ningpo | Part of Original | Geo. Barnet and Co |
| — | 22 | Buena Vista | Am | str | 545 | Ayers | Fuchau | Ballast | Augustine Heard and Co |
| — | 23 | Confucius | Chi | str | 265 | McCaslin | Nanking | | Chinese Government |
| — | 23 | Poon Shan | Chi | str | 500 | Bare | Chefoo | | Chinese Government |
| — | 23 | Express | Br | str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| — | 23 | Kiangsu | Am | str | 574 | Low | Ningpo | do | Russell and Co. |
| — | 24 | Hiogo | Br | str | 292 | Pritchard | Nagasaki | Sundries & Re-exports | T. Kroes and Co |
| — | 24 | Hirado | Br | str | 1620 | McQueen | Hankow & Ports | | Dent and Co |
| — | 24 | Moyune | Am | str | 700 | G. Johnston | Hankow & Ports | | Russell and Co |
| — | 24 | Singapore | Br | str | 742 | Wilkinson | Hongkong | Tea, etc. | Wm. Davison, for Agent |
| — | 25 | Express | Br | str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | Ballast | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| — | 25 | Tahwah | Am | str | 212 | Andrews | Hankow & Ports | | H. Fogg and Co. |
| — | 25 | Fell | Br | bqe | 228 | Smith | Newchwang | | A. R. Tilby and Co |

# SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, MAY 26, 1866.

### DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the Foreign from the Chinese boundary. The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

*Section.*
1.—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's wharf.
2.— „ S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3.— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4.— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5.— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

*Section.*
6.—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7.— „ Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8.— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9.— „ Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are reckoned abreast between the Bund to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus— S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootung Side, and O. L. Outside Limit.

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

| No. & Sec. | Name. | No. of O. N. | Commander. | Flag & Rig. | Guns. | H. P. | Men. | Date of Arrival. | | Where from |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3s | Arion | —— | Speer | H. M. S. | —— | —— | —— | | | Hospital Ship |
| 5s | Algerine | —— | Tucker | H. M. G. B. | 2 | —— | —— | May | 8 | Hankow |
| 3c | Barrosa | —— | Roe | H. M. S. | 21 | 400 | 275 | Mar | 23 | Woosung |
| 4c | Basilisk | —— | Hewett | H. M. Corvette | —— | —— | —— | May, | 21 | Hongkong |
| 5s | Hardy | —— | Tinklin | H. M. G. B. | 3 | 60 | 42 | May | 18 | Chinkiang |
| | Osprey | —— | Menzies | H. M. S. | —— | —— | —— | May | 21 | Yokohama v. Nagasaki |
| 4s | Staunch | —— | Tucker Senior Officer | H. M. G. B. | 2 | —— | —— | | | |
| O.D. | Dermidelle | —— | Kirby | H. I. M. G. B. | 2 | 30 | 40 | Apr | 16 | Hankow |
| 2s | Hongkong | —— | | H. I. M. S. | 1 | —— | 25 | | | |
| 6c | Laplace | —— | Amet | H. I. M. S. | —— | —— | —— | May | 21 | Light Ship |

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| No. & Sec. | Ship's Name | Commander | Flag & Rig | | Tons | Date of Arrival | | Where from | Consignees or Agents | Destination | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3p | Aden | | Am | str | 76 | Apr | 22 | Chinkiang | H. Fogg and Co. | | Laid up |
| P & O S N | Cadiz | Heath | Br | str | 481 | May | 23 | Yokohama | Wm. Davison, for Agt. | Yokohama | 27th instant |
| 4p | China | Sekrum | Br | str | 25 | | | | Trautmann and Co. | | Laid up |
| 2s | City of Nantes | Mooney | Br | str | 312 | May | 21 | Fuchau | J. H. Wigall and Co | | |
| 7p | Columbia | Stewart | Br | str | 600 | May | 24 | Nagasaki | Glover and Co | | |
| | Confucius | McCaslin | Chi | str | 265 | May | 25 | Nanking | Chinese Government | | |
| M I M | Dupleix | Melisan | Fr | str | 472 | May | 31 | Yokohama | Messageries Imperiales | Yokohama | 3d after F. Mail |
| 7p | Esperança | Silva | Port | str | 218 | May | 23 | Nagasaki | A. A. Wheeley | | |
| 4s | Faust | | | str | 38 | | | | | | Laid up |
| S S N Co | Fire Queen | Gray | Am | str | | May | 22 | Hankow | Russell and Co | Hankow & Ports | 27th instant |
| D J | Fusi-Yama | Hardie | Br | str | 1300 | May | 15 | Hankow | Dent and Co | | |
| P & O S N | Ganges | Vernand | Br | str | 752 | May | 24 | Hongkong | Wm. Davison, for Agt. | | |
| P & O S N | Granada | Oates | Br | str | 381 | May | 22 | Hongkong | Wm. Davison, for Agent | Nagasaki | 27th instant |
| 4s | Grete | Bodaw | Prus | str | 30 | Jan | 15 | | Wm. Pustau and Co. | | Laid up |
| 4p | Japan | Bell | Br | str | 226 | May | 24 | Tientsin | Smith, Kennedy and Co | Chefoo & Tientsin | Early |
| 4s | Bentkrew | Comstock | Am | str | 32 | | | Soldong | T. J. Falls | | |
| 6p | Mercury | | Br | str | 318 | June | 28 | Ningpo | Reid and Co. | | Laid up |
| 4p | Pen-loong | Simmons | Am | str | 30 | | | Wreck of Wahn | T. J. Falls | | |
| 6p | Rialto | Pile | Chi | str | ...... | May | 15 | | Chinese Government | | |
| 2s | Shanghai | | Br | str | 30 | | | | Trautmann and Co. | | Laid up |
| 4p | Sreekwen | Perkins | Am | str | 542 | Jan | 26 | Ningpo | Russell and Co. | | Repairing |
| 6s | Sawo Nada | Jayne | Am | str | 1806 | May | 24 | Hongkong | Augustine Heard and Co | Hongkong | Immediately |
| | Ta-yang-ayo | Grindle | Br | str | 517 | May | 23 | Hongkong | Trautmann and Co | | |
| 3s | Tah-ung | Cook | Am | str | 167 | Apr | 16 | Hankow | H. Fogg and Co | | |
| 1s | Taurus | Smith | Br | str | 25 | | | | | | Laid up |
| 1s | Tientsin | Tubbs | Am | str | 60 | Feb | 19 | Soochow | Russell and Co. | | Laid up |
| | Tun-sin | Bound | Br | str | 610 | May | 25 | Ningpo | Geo. Barnet and Co | Hankow & Ports | 29th instant |
| 5p | Wan-Loong-Fei | Merrills | Br | str | 45 | Sept | 14 | Loonshad | Geo. Barnet and Co. | | Laid up |
| 7p | Whampoa | | Br | str | 116 | Dec | 22 | Ningpo | David Sassoon, Sons and Co | | Laid up |
| 5p | Woosung | Hallett | Am | str | 161 | Jan | 13 | | | | Laid up |
| D J | Yeddo | Lacky | Br | str | 210 | May | 22 | Tientsin v. Chefoo | W. R. Adamson and Co | Tientsin | To-day |
| | Ying-tsze-fei | Stocks | Br | str | 315 | May | 25 | Tientsin | Trautmann and Co | Chefoo & Tientsin | 27th instant |

32 Steamers

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

| No.&Sec. | Ship's Name | Commander | Flag & Rig | Tonnage | Date of Arrival | Where from | Consignees or Agents | Destination | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 s | Akindo | Scott | Br baq | 369 | May 14 | Swatow | John Thorne | Hakodadi | To-day |
| 7 s | Alma | Eldridge | Am sch | 140 | May 18 | Tientsin | Russell and Co | Nagasaki | To-day |
| 1 p | Bankside | Frail | Br baq | 485 | May 14 | Swatow | A. R. Tilby and Co | Chefoo | Immediately |
| 9 c | Bolina | Russell | Br baq | 433 | Aug 25 | Yokohama | | | |
| 3 c | Burdwan | Douglas | Br sh | 803 | Apr 27 | Fuchau | Dent and Co | London | Early |
| 7 c | Cinderella | Williams | Br sh | 877 | Apr 6 | Sydney | Dent and Co | London | Immediately |
| 2 c | City of Aberdeen | Jerrie | Br sh | 561 | May 11 | Sydney | Dent and Co | London | Early |
| 1 c | Coulnakyle | Alexander | Br sh | 579 | May 15 | Fuchau | Gibb, Livingston and Co | Hankow | Cld. 25th inst |
| 3 s | Duck | Lorenzo | Br sch | 145 | July 21 | Fuchau | P. F. Cama and Co | | Laid up |
| 7 s | Ellen Prowse | Macdonald | Br baq | 345 | May 24 | Sunderland | Order | | Discharging |
| | Elizabeth | de Boer | Dut bg | 221 | May 25 | Swatow | Wm. Pustau and Co | | |
| 3 c | Ethiopian | Edwards | Br sh | 830 | May 3 | Melbourne | W. R. Adamson and Co | London | Early |
| 1 p | Eunice Nicholas | Barry | Br sh | 1069 | May 11 | Fuchau | Captain | Fuchau | Early |
| M D | Euxine | Gardiner | Br baq | 398 | May 11 | Woosung | Bourjau, Hübener and Co | | Repairing |
| | F. Reck | Stechmann | Bre baq | 500 | May 25 | Swatow | Eduard Schellhass and Co | | |
| 2 c | Fusi-Yama | Thompson | Br baq | 556 | May 22 | Nagasaki | Gibb, Livingston and Co | London | Early |
| 1 c | Georges | Verey | Br sh | 473 | May 24 | Swatow | Jardine, Matheson and Co | | Discharging |
| 2 c | Guajara | De Raffin | Fr baq | 276 | May 9 | Ningpo | Vaucher, Frères | | Discharging |
| 7 s | Jeanie | Morehouse | Br bg | 300 | May 24 | Kanagawa | Augustine Heard and Co | Y'hama & San F. | Immediately |
| 1 p | John Bunyan | Allen | Br sh | 520 | May 20 | Swatow | Reid and Co | | Discharging |
| 1 c | La Vierge | Reugnier | Fr baq | 200 | May 18 | Hakodadi | Drucker and Co | Tientsin | Immediately |
| | Libra | Dirksen | Dut bg | 240 | May 28 | Swatow | T. Kroes and Co | | |
| 2 c | Morning Star | Johnston | Br sh | 562 | May 20 | Fuchau | Frazar and Co | Fuchau | Early |
| 8 s | Petrel | Jervis | Br sch | 267 | May 31 | Hakodadi | Dent and Co | | Laid up |
| 2 c | Prefet Paul Feart | Picard | Fr baq | 461 | May 17 | Swatow | Master | | Discharging |
| 2 p | president narbit | ez] vonder Che | Norw bk | 348 | May 12 | Newport | Siemssen and Co | Newchwang | Immediately |
| | Princess of Wales | Barron | Br baq | 353 | May 25 | N'castle on Tyne | David Sassoon, Sons & Co | | |
| 1 p | Sarah Scott | Riches | Br baq | 565 | May 16 | Swatow | A. R. Tilby and Co | Chefoo | Immediately |
| 1 c | Simoda | Drysdale | Br sh | 650 | May 4 | Fuchau | Dow and Co | Fuchau | Early |
| 7 c | Sir Launcelot | McDougall | Br sh | 885 | May 24 | Hongkong | Jardine, Matheson and Co | London | Early |
| | Tae-chang | Fribarren | Fr sch | 102 | May 26 | Tientsin | Buissonnet and Co | Tientsin | 29th instant |
| 3 c | Trebolgan | Lewis | Br sh | 1171 | Mar 25 | Fuchau | Blain, Tate and Co | Liverpool | Early |
| 1 c | Whampoa | Carter | Br sh | 1197 | May 11 | Fuchau | Jardine, Matheson and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| | 33 VESSELS | | | | | | | | |

## TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

| No.&Sec | Name. | Commander. | Flag. | Tonnage. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bunker Hill, | | American steamer | 63 | J. H. Wignall & Co. |
| | China | Jensen | Prussian steamer | 146 | T. Kroes and Co. |
| | Emperor, | Waller, | British steamer | 106 | |
| | Fei Yuen, | Erickson, | British steamer | 50 | Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company |
| | Fokelin, | Kofod, | British steamer | 70 | Captain Patridge |
| | Hercules | Parkes, | Chinese steamer | | |
| | Martin White, | D. Lynch, | American steamer | 100 | H. Fogg & Co. |
| | Orphan | Wendall | American steamer | 160 | Master |
| | Sampson, | Ryder, | British steamer | 81 | Hunt & Co. |

## HULKS.

| No.&Sec | Name. | Commander. | Flag. | Tonnage. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 s | Aeriel, | Deslandes | | | P. F. Cama and Co |
| 4 s | Berwick Walls, | Patridge | British | | Jardine, Matheson and Co. |
| 7 p | Bethel, | | | | |
| 6 s | Keen-ta | Holmes | American barque | 286 | |
| 6 p | Kingsan, | Brown, | American ship | | Augustine Heard & Co. |
| 1 s | Lady McNaughton, | Green, | British ship | 570 | M. I. Steam-ship Company |
| 3 s | Louisa, | | British ship | 90 | Wheelock Brothers. |
| 9 p | Melbourne, | Friday, | British barque | 594 | Shaw, Brothers & Co. |
| O U L | Ngapuhi, | | British ship | 545 | Harbor Master |
| 5 p | Nimrod, | Howard, | British barque | 262 | H. I. M.'s Customs |
| 7 s | Rosa, | Richardson, | | | F. R. Gamwell |
| Tonkado | Toy Fat, | Casslar. | Prussian barque | 266 | Wm. Pustau & Co. |
| 3 s | Wellington, | Bennett, | | | |